The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

By FRED KURTZ.

The state legislature has taken a civil service spell. Let it first take a genuine reform spell, and stop the postage stamp and other swindles.

The U. S. Supreme Court last week decided the Civil Rights bill unconstitutional. In the court's opinion the law invades the province and duty of the several states. The decision effects sections 5,336 and 5,519 of the revised statues. The immediate case on which the decision was rendered involved an action against a hotel keeper in Tennessee. The law in question regulated the admission of negroes to hotels, railroads, steamboats and places of amusement.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, Hentzel's paper, says, it seems after all the gabble about Governor-elect Pattison declining to ride from the station to the Executive Mansion, on his arrival at Harrisburg, in a carriage sent for him by the local committee, that there was no carriage there for him at all, and that even the ladies accompanying his party had to be crowded into a dirty omnibus, the only conveyance at hand. The accommodations around the Harrisburg station are usually so limited that this can readily be believed, Governor Pattison would have preferred the privacy of a carriage ride to the publicity of a pedestrain tour, but, as there was no carriage to meet him, he was bound to walk—and to be misrepresented.

The Williamsport Banner wants to know how it would be for Republicans in the State Legislature that were there in former years to pay back the money they were allowed for postage stamps? In this way they would show themselves true economists, and, perhaps, cause new Stalwart members to do likewise.

The postage stamp steal should be held up continually to the public gaze until it is done away with.

In Ireland there is still no quiet. In Dublin, a few days ago twenty-one prisoners were arraigned in the police court on the charge of conspiracy to murder the government officers. The investigation will be held in the Kilmainham court house as the government fears that the prison van might be attacked if the accused were brought before the police here. The court house in Kilmainham, which adjoins the jail, is guarded by military. It is reported that astounding disclosures will be made in regard to the Phœnix Park murderers.

An exchange says a movement is on foot to have a law passed prohibiting the sale of liquors on days on which primary elections are held. It might be well to pass a like law to attach it to days on which political conventions are held.

Why not do away with that kind of nonsense and prohibit the sale of liquor only on such days as begin with an S. M. T. W. and F, leaving the balance to the liquor men?

The Delaware legislature has refused to abolish the whipping post. The whipping post is a right good institution for a particular class of evil doers.

A new danger threatens the tunnelled-out mining sections—a caving in of the surface; the following telegraphed from Wilkesbarre, Jan. 24:

At ten minutes to six this morning the people of the Second ward were aroused at what they thought was an earthquake. The people rushed wildly into the streets, mothers with children in their arms. Three shocks were heard, houses swayed to and fro, and the ceilings of over fifty houses fell upon the floors. Chimneys tottered and fell, and windows were broken. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time. The disturbed district is over the abandoned mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, which were worked about six years ago. A large brick school house, which is attended by three hundred scholars, is damaged considerably. Two hundred and fifty acres is the extent of the cave. The disaster is accounted for upon a theory that the props put in the mines some years ago to sustain the roof have rotted away. A general apprehension is felt that this is only the beginning of more serious trouble. Old and reliable miners contend that the accident is the result of pillar robbery.

Whenever Centre county prop-timber is exhausted the coal regions will not be a healthy place to live in.

The Delaware Co. Democrat warns newspapers against the ad's of Mendelssohn Piano Co., and Herman Conant. Just what the REPORTER did six months ago, when we stated that the Mendelssohn Piano Co., meant Herman Conant and vice versa. The REPORTER don't bite at the offers of unknown parties, hence rarely gets cheated by foreign adv. agents.

The fiancial exhibit of our county, as printed in this issue of the REPORTER shows a reduction in the county's expenditures which will be appreciated by the tax-payers. The available assests of the county, it will be seen, are $70,530.13; the indebtedness of the county is $68,781.38—making a balance of assetts in favor of the county of $1748.75, above its indebtedness. The amount of interest paid by county, on money loaned is $4044.32.

The high protectionists, as represented by the Pennsylvania iron interests, are in a state of no little discomfort by reason of the action of the Senate on pig iron, scrap and Bessemer steel rails. In spite of all their efforts the duty on pig iron was reduced to $6 per ton and that on Bessemer steel rails to $15, and the proviso in reference to scrap iron was by request of the Senate Committee on Finance, passed over for further consideration. When the bill is again taken up bar iron will be next considered, and the outlook now is that some substantial reductions will be made on the rates proposed by the committee. Should this be effected tariff action for this session, it is generally believed. may be considered as good as ended, as the Pennsylvania iron interests will, to a man oppose the bill. It is also said that the representatives of lumber and Lake Superior iron ores are very much disgusted at the action of the Senate in reducing rates on these articles, and threaten retaliation when the parts of the Tariff bill affecting New England are reached.

Some one tells us that a paper at Millheim was talking about us. If true, we make an interesting subject to write about. But there certainly is a mistake, there is no paper printed at Millheim—we have written to several leading men there and they say they know nothing about a paper there. When we get time we will write to a man by name of B. O. D, IchaBOD, who knows everything—he can say whether the report is true. If there is anything of it, we'll let the fellow have some rope and after a while we'll pull him in. Some fellow, in Millheim, some weeks ago wrote to Rowell in New York, about us; this is too bad, or rather, a bad fellow—perhaps some jack-of-all-trades who can't manage his own affairs yet tried to attend to ours with Mr. Rowell. Evidently some chap has got himself into a tight corner.

EUGENIE CAUSES A SENSATION.

The arrival of ex-Empress Eugenie in Paris created a sensation. She announces that she ignores the Republic and comes to display her sympathy with Prince Jerome in his incarceration.

Her adherants claim that her presence means a demonstration in behalf of the name and family of Napoleon. She has not appeared in public, but she is known to be surrounded by active and pronounced Bonapartists, some of whom, however, regard her visit just now as most imprudent. Eugenie's presence in the city has provoked not alone surprise, but in many quarters fears are felt for the safety of the Republic. It is thought this inopportune visit of Eugenie on the eve of a discussion as to the necessity of banishing the princes from France will provoke the moderate Republicans in the Chamber of Deputies to vote for M. Flouquet's bill. On the other hand it is rumored that Eugenie's defiance of the Government will result in a strong rising of Bonapartists adherents. Executive measures have been taken to repress any demonstration by either faction, whose leaders have an eye to the throne of France and the despoiling of the Republic. There has been no popular approval of Eugenie's visit, but her presence is a topic almost as exciting as that of Prince Jerome a few days ago. It is said she was cognizant of the late manifesto.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Presbyterian Synod of this state has petitioned the legislature favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liuuors.

A bill was also introducing requiring dentists to be registered.

The bill of Mr. Jenkins, of Luzerne, in reference to certain state licenses and giving relief to taxpayers by having the same revert to the counties, was presented with an affirmative recomendation. It is an act providing for paying into the treasuries of the several counties of the commonwealth the money received from tavern, liquor, retailers, eating houses, brewers, auctioneers, patent medicine, peddlers and billiard licenses for the use of the various counties. Section first reads: That the money charged and received in the several counties of this commonwealth for tavern licenses, liquor licenses, retailers' licenses, eating house licenses, brewers, licenses, auctioneers' licenses, patent medicine licenses, peddlers' licenses, brokers' licenses, theatre and circus licenses and billiard licenses shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the same are charged and collected for the use of said county. Mr. Jenkins holds, in support of the bill, that the data in the premises warrants the widest benefit to the state but that the state does not require the moneys in the same need as the counties. He figures the amounts that will revert to the counties in case the bill becomes a law as follows: Tavern licenses, $493,862.32; retailers' licenses, $305,934.92; eating house, $79,632.26: brewers, $9,188.42; billiards, $16,534.60; brokers, $9,883.34; auctioneers, $6,538.01; liquor, $36,076.50; peddlers, $1,766.10: patent medicine, $4,503.20; theatre, circus, $6,040.08. Total $969.963.47.

Senator M'Knight, of Jefferson, seems to have studied the REPORTER. He proposes to cut down the number of unimportant documents printed by the State so as to effect a saving in the cost of the public printing of some $19,000.

Just what we advocated for years.

A bill was laughed through the house, at Harrisburg, the other day. The Pittsburg Post's correspondent mentions the incident thus:

The measure I alluded to as having been laughed through the House was a Pike county local bill and authorized the payment of a certain amount for each scunk skin by the constituted authorities. This was meant for the destruction of the odious "varmint" in question. Its author was a member of the name of Smith. He was an extraordinarily fat person and overflowed with the "milk of human kindness." It is said that he had laughed himself into the lucrative office of Sheriff of his county and then had laughed himself into the Legislature. I recollect when he arose to advocate his bill. It was to be his maiden speech, and the Speaker who was not familiar with him applying for recognition did not for the moment recall his name. He helped the Chair out and announced himself as Pike, of Smith, instead of Smith, of Pike. The House immediately settled itself down to a roar. Smith then began to talk and to laugh, and the laugh was infectious. When Smith was prepared to sit down and the yeas and nays were called, it was found that the measure had received every vote affirmatively in the House. It had actually been laughed through. But ever afterwards the good-natured member was known as "Pike of Smith," and is to this day so far as I know.

The star-route trials keep moving along. A fresh and interesting witness has appeared upon the stand. The Herald of 25 ult., in alluding to his testimony says:

In Mr. Andrew W. Moore the star route prosecution has found a witness quite as damaging to Stephen W. Dorsey as would have been ex-Senator Spencer, who is now on the ocean safely beyond the reach of government process. Moore's testimony is to the effect that he was engaged by Miner to render services on the Dorsey routes in the West and that he was "directed to report at Senator Dorsey's house for instructions and funds." He did so report, as he testifies, to "the head of the concern," from whom he received some very significant "instructions," and subsequently "funds" for services rendered. This was while Mr. Dorsey was still in the Senate. Moore did not hesitate to say on the stand that he knew he was joining "a conspiracy to rob the government" and that he was to get "one-fourth of the stealings" as his share of the plunder. This frank admission may prove that Moore was no better than the rest of the plunderers. but it does not impeach his veracity as a witness. On the contrary it shows him to be the most truthful of the star route jobbers. Indeed, Judge Wylie remarked yesterday that so far as Moore's evidence "stood unimpeached." As it has not been shaken by the rigid cross-examination of the witness himself it is obvious that Dorsey's lawyer can now hope to meet it only by the evidence of other witnesses, which he is not likely to find an easy undertaking. Meanwhile some more interesting testimony for the government may be looked for to-day, when Albert E. Boone is expected to take the stand.

Cholera is scourging a state in Central America most fearfully. A dispatch from Panama, Jan. 15, says the government organ of the state of Chiapas Mexico, implores the government to render assistance, as the number of victims of cholera is immense, and misery and want reign supreme where the epidemic has raged fiercely. Sanitary cordons were established round the Tierra Caliente, the hot region where this sporadic outbreak of cholera raged with the fiercest intensity. The cold and temperate regions were not affected. Whole families died in a single night. On some plantations there are only three or four people left alive. Many bodies have been devoured by the dogs, because those who were stricken were at once abandoned. The town of Tuxla had 8,000 inhabitants, 6,000 of whom are dead. Of the 6,000 in Tonata upwards of 1,000 are dead. The town of Chiapas suffered most severely, twenty to thirty persons dying daily.

AUDITOR HEWES' PROTEST.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Com. Pleas of Centre Co.:

I concur with the maj. of the Board of Auditors in settlement of the accounts of the Sheriff and Treasurer, but I dissent from the report so far as it purports to be a settlement of the accounts of the Commissioners with the county, and assign the following reasons:

1st. That in the settlement with the Commissioners the auditors simply compared the vouchers produced by the Commissioners with the charges of entries made without investigating whether the charges were legal; whether the expenditure was such as the county was legally bound to pay; that large amounts were claimed, to wit: Over three thousand dollars for expenditures of county bridges, and no examination was made to ascertain whether the said bridges are county bridges or not, and that in the opinion of your Auditor is a question whether some of these bridges are county bridges; that the majority of Auditors refused to go into a full investigation of these different items; that your Auditor, to satisfy himself, made private examinations and found various irregularities and credits claimed against the county, and from which investigation he is satisfied that other errors exist in the account as presented by the majority of the Auditors.

2. That in the item of credit of $402.17 for printing of the Commissioners' statement, published in '82, your Auditor is of the opinion that at least one-half thereof is in excess of legal charges, and that it was an unnecessary expense to the county.

3rd. That the majority of the Auditors devoted one half day to the examination of the Commissioners' accounts, that no proper examination therein could be made in that limited time. The result is that it was but a comparison without any auditing and examination such as the law requires, and therefore I can not join in the said report so far as the Commissioners' accounts are concerned.

Respectfully submitted,
C. P. HEWES, Auditor.

CONVENTION NOTES.

Free entertainment on Monday evening, everybody invited to be present. Programme as follows: Opening Anthem by the joint choirs of Centre Hall, prayer, by Rev. S. M. Repner; Quartett; short address, by Rev. J. K. Miller; Anthem; short address by Rev. W. E. Fischer; Piano Solo, by Prof. W. T. Meyer; Vocal Solos and Quartettes. Rev. W. K. Foster will then introduce to the class and audience Dr Peraits, who will make a few remarks, after which he will take charge of the chorus. The evening will be both pleasureable and profitable, and it is hoped that a large audience will greet the opening exercises of this, the grandest convention Centre Co. has ever had.

A limited number of applicants can still be supplied with boarding, free. It is earnestly requested that all who expect to attend as singers, send their names on postal card before next Saturday, to the secretary, J. W. Wolf This applies to those who have engaged boarding places as well as others. It is further requested that all singers arriving on Monday and Tuesday report at the church before going to their boarding places.

Reserved seats for Thursday and Friday evenings at 25 cents extra, may be ordered at any time, and applicants may rest assured their seats will be kept for them until 7:15 o'clock.

Best class piano and organ will be used during the week, both of which will be furnished by the enterprising firm of Bushnell & Aikins, of Bellefonte.

MONTREAL'S ICE CARNIVAL

Montreal this week is enjoying the sensation of an ice carnival, consequent on the inauguration of its ice palace, just completed. Standing in the centre of Dominion Square, it contrasts with the great unfinished pile of St. Peter's Church, the Windsor Hotel, St. George's, Dorchester street, Erskine, Knox, and several other churches. Its weird, wintry appearance, as well as its great proportions, impress one strangely, and when the eye detects the semi transparent blocks used in its construction it seems like the centre piece for a huge stage spectacle It is built of blocks of ice 40 inches by 20, and varying from 14 to 20 inches thick, as occassion requires. The blocks were cut with the axe or adze of the workmen, and handled exactly as cut stone, except that water supplies the place of mortar. The roofing is made of wooden beams, upon which are spread cedar branches, the ice formation being completed by using spray. This as it trickles or pours over the cedar branches freezes into solid masses and icicles The spires are made in the same manner. The main structure covers a square of nearly 400 feet on every side. At the four corners are square towers 15 feet on every side and 80 feet high. The main tower in the centre is 32 feet square and about 100 feet high

There are many exits to this palace, and should there be an audience admitted there will be no loss of life in case of any panic from fire at any rate. Should a panic arise from any other cause exits are everywhere easily accessible. Visitors may take away as many relics of the palace as they can carry in their pockets, but are recommended to line them with oiled cloth At night when seen by the intense cold glare of a hundred electric lights it will surely be a beautiful sight.

NEW ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF CENTRE AND CLINTON COUNTIES

The above admirable work now ready for delivery contains nearly seven hundred pages of historical matter that will be highly valued for its accuracy in describing the territory treated has been over two years in preparation by Hon. John B Linn, of Bellefonte. The work is finely illustrated with maps of various localities in the two counties, besides portraits of many of their prominent citizens living and dead. The work is bound in morocco and cloth, and will be a valuable acquisition to any gentleman's library. The delivery of the work we are informed will commence on or about February 1st.

The theory of a great many theologians based upon biblical authority that the wandering Israelites are soon to be gathered back to the land of their fathers is doubtless given some additional strength by the fact that according to consular reports real estate in Jerusalem has been advancing very greatly in value during the past year The rise in values is attributed to the influx of Jews who have been driven out of Germany and Russia. Instead of emigrating to America large numbers of them are settling in their native land and contributing to revive its ancient prosperity.

The largest and most perfect ice bridge that ever spanned the chasm below Niagara Falls was formed on the recent cold Sunday night and still remains intact. It is over a mile in length, and will probably remain the balance of the winter.

—New York capitalists, backed by the Pennsylvania Road, will build a road from Williamsport to Clearfield, to connect with the SNOW SHOE, which line is to be extended. This line is to meet the competition introduced by Vanderbilt in the Clearfield coal region. Pity some one does not make a move to build another road through Pennsvalley, it would wake up the Penn'a Company to redeem its promises to our people.

Paris, January 20.—The Ministerial bill dealing with the pretenders has been introduced in the Chamber of Deputies It authorizes the President of the republic by a decree given in Council, to expel members of families whose presence in France should compromise the safety of the state, those returning to be liable to five years in prison The princes who now serve in the army are to be placed on the retired list.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A FREE LECTURE COURSE ON FARM TOPICS.

A course of lectures will be delivered at the Pennsylvania State College, beginning

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 30 1883, and ending Friday afternoon or evening, February 9. The lectures will embrace a wide range of subjects of special importance to agriculturists, and opportunity will be given, as far as time will permit, for questions and discussions in connection with them. They will be open to all, free of charge, and all interested are cordially invited to attend, any one lecture, or the whole course.

A few rooms in the College can be supplied at a charge of $5 00 for each room, this charge including rent, fuel and use of such furniture as is furnished to students, viz: bedstead, mattress, table, washstand and chairs. Other articles, such as light, bedclothing, towels, etc., will need to be furnished by the occupants for themselves.

Table board can be had at the hotel or with private families in the village, the usual charge of the latter being $3 00 per week. A few, by early application, can procure board in the College Club at their usual rate of about $2.00 a week.

The lectures will treat on a variety of important and interesting subjects, as follows:

1. By President Atherton—Two Lectures: Industrial Education, and Political Economy for Farmers.
2. By Professor McKee—One Lecture: Book-keeping for Farmers.
3. By Prof. Jordan—Fifteen Lectures: Agriculture, Chemistry, 4; Fertilizers, 3; Stock-breeding, 2; Cattle-Feeding, 3; Dairying, 3.
4. By Professor Buckhout—Eight Lectures: Botany, 3; Fruit Growing, 3; Vegetable Gardening, 1; Entomology, 1.
5. By Professor Osmond—Three Lectures: Farm Mechanics, 2; Meteorology, 1.
6. By Prof. Barnard—One Lecture: Roads: their Construction, Maintenance, and Drainage.
7. By Prof. Ewing—One Lecture: The Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals.
8. By Professor Bell—Two Lectures: Drinkable Waters, and Adulteration of Foods.

Persons proposing to attend the course will promote their convenience and ours, by notifying us in advance. Communications on this subject may be addressed to

PROF. McKEE,
State College, Centre Co., Pa.

The Dice Saved Them.

An Incident in the Prussian Military Service.

This story is found in the memoirs of a Prussian officer of distinction. He was at the time on the staff of Gen. Winterfield, one of the most skillful and competent captains of his day, and Winterfield was the general in command at the time spoken of.

Two soldiers had been condemned to death. In a drunken condition at night they had assaulted an officer of the line, and one of them had drawn a knife upon him, but he could not positively say which of the twain held it. And the men themselves did not know. Neither of them remembered anything about it. So both of them were condemned to be shot.

They were both excellent soldiers and only one had been guilty of using a weapon.

The officers of the division, including him who had been assaulted, asked that the men might be pardoned. At length Winterfield said he would pardon one of them. Only one had held a knife, and only that one ought to die. He would pardon one and the men must decide which of them should be shot.

"Let us shake the dice," said one of the condemned."

And the other agreed to it. And it was agreed to by all interested. The two men took their places by the side of a big drum and were to throw the dice upon its head. Two dice were given them and a proper box for shaking.

The first man threw two sixes. He groaned in agony. He felt that he had consigned his comrade to death.

But when the second came to throw he also threw two sixes. "Wonderful!" cried the lookers on. They were ordered to shake and throw again.

This time the second man threw first and threw two aces. "Good! You will live, Peter. But when Peter came to throw, the dice presented two aces. And now the beholders were wonder-stricken indeed.

Another throw was ordered and Peter threw a five and a deuce. The other threw—five—deuce. After the excitement had again subsided the men shook once more. The first threw two fours. "Oh, now throw fives and save yourself, Peter." Peter threw—two fours.

At this point the colonel ordered them to stop. He went and reported the marvellous result to Winterfield. Said he: "Clearly, gentlemen, providence will have those two men to be saved."

And saved they were. The general cared not to oppose the wonderful fate of the dice. It did seem providential, and so he accepted it.

And the redeemed soldiers lived to prove that the saving fate had given back to Prussia two of the very best and bravest of her sons.

The Ex-Empress Eugenie.

Curious chance brought face to face the other day two famous persons, who had not met before in many years, nor, perhaps, wished to. The Duc d'Aumale was going from Chantilly to Paris, and as usual retained a private compartment in the train. Going to the train and seeing a carriage marked "reserved," he took it for granted that it was his own, and entered, only to find it occupied by two ladies. With an exclamation of surprise he was about to turn to the guard for an explanation when he recognized the supposed intruders as the ex-Empress Eugenie and the Duchess de Mouchy, who were on their way to the death bed of Gen. Ney. The Duc bowed and hastily withdrew in confusion, to find his own compartment elsewhere.

A delightful instance of mixed metaphors, almost too good to be true, is given in a law manual recently published by a gentleman in Japan for the use of Japanese students. Learned counsel: "This man, gentlemen of the jury, walks into court like a motionless statue, with the cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and is attempting to screw three large oaks out of my client's pockets."

From the report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools of this State we glean the following information which presents matters in a favorable light: Number of school districts in the State 2,215, number of schools 10,183, number of graded schools 7,812, number of school directors 15,625 number of superintendents 102, number of male teachers 9,051, number of female teachers 12,778, average salary of male teachers per month $35.12, female teachers $29.89, average length of school terms (in months) 6.09 number of pupils 935,345, average number of pupils 611,317, cost of tuition $4 868 717.01, cost of building and purchasing and renting $1,229,232.03, cost of fuel, contingencies and interest paid $2,058,394.64 expenditures of all kinds $8 263 244 54, State appropriations $1,000 000, value of school property $28,311,560. As compared with the preceeding year the increase in number of districts is 7, schools 348, graded schools 555, increase in number of male teachers is 308, female teachers 785, increase of salary of male teachers per month $1.40, decrease of salary of female teachers 14 cents per month, increase of length of school term in months 11, increase in number of pupils 13,497, increase in cost of tuition $146,701.41. The increase in cost of fuel, contingencies, debt and interest paid is $59,617.27, increase in value of school property $1,736,239 In Philadelphia, at the close of the school year, there were 102,185 pupils in the schools, and the average during the year was 91,894 Teachers' salary amounted to $1 038 39. There was expended for houses the sum of $89 876 50; for books, stationery, fuel and contingencies, $370,381.64 The valuation for school purposes in Philadelphia is placed at $6,000,000.

Smith's Experiment.

"Smith," said a well known Chicago merchant to his cashier, "you are going to the devil."

"Sir—"

"Now, there's no use denying it. I see it in your face. You were drunk last night and night before last, and you are bracing up on whisky today. It won't do, sir, it won't do. You can't stand it, and if you could—why I can't."

"Well, sir," replied Smith, "I admit I have been going it a little too strong lately.—"

"A little! Well I should think you had a little. Look here, Smith; you're a good cashier and an honest one, I believe, and I don't want to lose you. Now, tell me, why do you drink?"

"I am sorry to say, sir, that it seems to be a genuine love for liquor. I am always thirsty for liquor."

"That's bad, very bad, but not incurable. I was one of the boys myself once, and I got over it. You try my plan, and I think it will work with you."

"What is your plan, sir?"

"I'll tell you. When I was a salesman, about fifteen years ago, I got to running around nights and drinking and carousing until I began to look just as you do now. My employer came to me one day and remonstrated. 'This thing has got to stop,' said he. 'You must either let somebody else do your drinking for you, or have somebody else do your work.' That gave me an idea, and I acted upon it. Stepping into the nearest saloon, I invited all hands up to drink. They responded with alacrity.

I picked out the toughest customer in the lot and asked him what he did for a living. "Nothing," he replied. "How much will you charge a week to do my drinking for me?" "Wot d'ye mean?" he asked. I explained to him that I had a perpetual thirst, and that whisky unfitted me for business, so I wanted him to do my drinking for me. "I'll do it for $5 a week an' found," he replied, "That is, found in whisky?" "Yes that's it, boss." "Well, it's a bargain," said I, and we shook hanks on it. I took him to the store with me and sat him down in a corner out of sight. When I began to feel thirsty I took him out, and made him drink a good, big glass of whisky. Somehow, I felt better after seeing him drink. Well, I had to take him out several times that day and before night he was pretty full. By bed-time he was helplessly drunk. I had been out with the boys and taken him along. They kicked at first at having such a measly looking tramp along, but when I explained they thought it a good joke. My appetite for drink was too strong for him. I hired another drinker, and he stayed by me three weeks. Then I caught him throwing a glass of whisky over his shoulder, and I discharged him. Well, I used up nine able bodied drunkards before I absolutely quenched my thirst; but I quenched it at last. I never think of taking a drink now."

"I believe I'll try your plan," said Smith.

"Do," said the merchant. "I am sure it will work. It may take a long time—a year perhaps—but you stick to it, and you'll down your appetite to a dead certainty. If you find it is costing you more than you can stand I'll increase your salary."

People who are not intimately acquainted with Smith think he is going to the dogs at lightning express speed. They judge so because he is always seen in the company of a drunken bummer of the worst possible description. But Smith's friends know he has not drank a drop since he had that talk with his employer. He has already used up three drunkards, and is looking around for a fourth.

The Church Temporal.

We are not laborers only. Life is more than work and drudgery. The world contains, besides bodies and brains, precious souls, capable of joy love, peace, sympathy and a sense of the beautiful.

The laws of nature are not, as modern naturalists seem to suppose, iron chains, by which the living God, so to say, is bound hand and foot, but elastic chords rather, which he can lengthen or shorten at his sovereign will.

It is an admitted fact that men who use their brains live longer, other things being equal, than the men who do not.

When you give, take to yourself no credit for generosity unless you have denied yourself something to enable you to bestow the gift.

A man of true moral integrity is uniformly just, in things both small and great. He makes it a matter of conscience to attend faithfully to the smallest things, and by cultivating this principle it grows into a habit, so that in things of greater importance, he acts with fidelity. A man who is unfaithful in little things, cannot be trusted in that which is of greater moment. A straw tells which way he wind blows. So the little acts which a man almost instinctively performs, afford a true index to his character, and reveal the principle which governs his life.

The oldest of the Protestant missions in China dates from the year 1842. Then only six converts could be found in all China. To-day there are 29 missionary societies at work at 91 central stations and 511 out-stations, 250 ordained missionaries and 73 ordained native clergy, 63 unmarried women teachers, 511 licensed preachers, 71 colporteurs, 90 "Bible women," 400 churches, 18,000 enrolled communicants, about 75,000 adherents, 20 theological schools, with 231 students, 30 higher boarding-schools for boys, with 611 scholars, 38 for girls, with 777 scholars, 177 day-schools for boys with 4500 students, 82 for girls with 1300 students, 16 missionary hospitals and 24 dispensaries. At the Mildmay Conference in London, Dr. Legge stated that at the present rate of progress, in forty years more Protestant missions ought to report 26,000,000 communicants and 100,000,000 adherents in the middle kingdom. The (American) Presbyterian Publishing House at Shanghai printed in 1880, 314,000 Bibles and Testaments, 4,672,500 pages of tracts, and 226,763 volumes of miscellaneous books.

PROTESTANT RELICS.—*The London Echo* speaks thus of relics and relic-mongers: "The left hand of St. James the Apostle is in the market, and can be purchased for a consideration, as the strait-laced brotherhood who compose the committee of the Museum now forming at Reading turn up their pious noses at such "superstitous abominations" and "remnants of the scarlet lady"—the quotations are from a letter we have seen. According to an old manuscript in the writer's possession, and purchased at the sale of the great Stowe collection, the Abbey of Reading in the reign of Henry II. was much favored by royalty, and its principal attraction was one of the reputed hands of St. James, which had been brought over from Germany by the Empress Matilda, and presented with great state to the Abbey It was incased in solid gold, which Richard the First stole, and gave the Abbey an additional charter in compensation for the theft. At the Reformation the hand was buried in the choir, but in October, 1786, it was found, carefully preserved, by the workmen engaged in excavation. The relic consists of the left hand of a human being, partly closed, and the flesh is dried on the bones. Whether it be the hand of St. James or not, it is certain that from 1100 up to 1500 the coffers of the Abbey received very substantial assistance from its exhibition; and, apart from superstition, it might be carefully preserved as a memento of the past in the museum at the new Town Hall of Reading. We may mention that the committee have already made themselves exceedingly obnoxious; for not only have they issued an edict forbidding the valuable collection of pictures lent by Mr. Hargreaves to be inspected on Sundays, but nearly all of them were against having the exhibition at all, though the expense is being borne by private individuals. How the reputed hand of St. James will fare may be pretty well guessed. We hear much of Holy Russia; Thackeray once left his pen slip, and wrote Holy Reading."

The Detained Juror.

We remember an amusing little circumstance occurring during a protracted trial for felony in one of the midland counties a few years ago. A boy, entering the court, and making his way to the jury-box, handed to the officer in attendance, a note addressed to one of the jury, the officer handed it, as in duty bound, to "his lordship on the bench. The Judge—first asking permission—opened and read the communication. After a solemn pause, he remarked: "I think, sir, I will not hand you this at present. You could not now comply with its suggestion, and it might distract your attention from the very serious case we are trying." The juryman bowed, and the judge carefully placed the letter between the pages of his notebook. When the case concluded, about eight or nine o'clock at night, the judge said, "There is your note, sir. I am afraid it will give you little pleasure now." The juror opened and read it, smiled, bowed, and hastily left the box, leaving the note behind, which, we trust, we were guilty of no great indiscretion in reading. It was in a female hand:

Dearest Jim:—Mr. and Mrs. Brown have just come, and have brought such a lovely pair of ducks, you can't think! And the onions and things for the stuffing, and we will have the pudding we had left from Christmas. I'll put them down to be ready at one, sharp, because the B's must leave early—by five o'clock train. Do leave that nasty court. Say you are poorly, or anything. Mind, at one! We shan't wait! Yours, KITTY.

Domestic Economy.

CARE OF POULTRY.—Dressed poultry which is to be kept in cold weather should be thoroughly cleansed, then be wiped dry with a cloth and have flour rubbed all over the inner part; then it should be hung in a cool, dry place.

PUDDING SAUCE.—Take two cups of white sugar, a lump of butter the size of an egg, one well-beaten egg. Stir these together, then add a teacupful of boiling water; put it in a saucepan until it thickens; do not let it boil; flavor with lemon or vanilla.

APPLE MINCE PIE.—Two pounds of apples pared and chopped, three-fourths pound of beef suet, one of currants, one half raisins seeded and chopped, one half sultana raisins, one-quarter citron cut in shreds, one tablespoonful allspice, two pounds of brown sugar, half-pint best brandy, a glass of wine, two teaspoonfuls of salt.

CHICKEN SOUP.—In boiling chickens for salads, etc., the broth (water in which they are boiled) may be used or soup. When the chickens are to be served whole, stuff and tie in a cloth. To the broth add a little rice, or add one thinly sliced onion and a quart of tomatoes. Boil twenty minutes, season with salt and pepper and two well-beaten eggs, and serve.

PICKLED CHICKEN.—Boil four chickens till tender enough for meat to fall from bones; put meat in a stone jar and pour over it three pints of cold good cider viengar and a pint and a half of the water in which the chickens were boiled; add spices, if preferred, and it will be ready for use in two days. This is a popular Sunday evening dish; it is good for luncheon at any time.

NOODLE SOUP.—Add noodles to beef or any other soup after straining; they will cook in fifteen or twenty minutes, and are prepared in the following manner: To one egg add as much sifted flour as it will absorb, with a little salt; roll out as thin as a wafer, dredge very lightly with flour, roll over and over into a light roll; slice from the ends, shake out the trips loosely and drop into the soup.

CAULIFLOWER SALAD.—Boil one large cauliflower with two quarts of water and one tablespoonful of salt for half an hour. Take up and drain. When cold divide into small tufts. Arrange on the centre of a dish and garnish with a border of strips of pickled beef. Pour a cupful of mayonnaise dressing qver the cauliflower. Arrange a star of the pickled beef in the centre. Serve immediately.

WHITE FRUIT CAKE.—One cup of butter and two cups of white sugar well beaten together; one cup of milk, two and a half cups of flour, the whites of seven eggs, two even spoonfuls of baking powder; heat all well before adding fruit. Take one pound each of raisins, figs, dates and blanched almonds, and one quarter of a pound of citron; cut up fine; stir fruit in last with a sifting of flour over it; bake slowly.

CURRIED CHICKEN.—Cut a chicken in pieces; put the pieces in a stewpan with one onion, in which you put a clove. Add some white broth, sufficient to cover the pieces. The chicken being cooked, make your sauce with the broth. Beat two pinches of curry with two yelks of eggs and a table spoonful of cream, and thicken your sauce. Arrange your chicken on a plate with a border of rice. You can, if you like, mix the rice with the stew. Some people prefer it.

Small Jokes.

Friend—"Madder, what is the matter with your nose?" Madder—"The only chance for an artist now is to paint quickly and cheap. I work with both hands and blend with my nose."

An old bachelor recently gave the following toast: Women—the morning star of infancy, the day star of manhood, the evening star of age. Bless our stars, and may they always be kept at a telescopic distance.

A Denver paper professes to think it marvelous that a man whose brains were knocked out is living. If he were out this way he would not only be living, but would be holding some important office

Young man, don't pay the minister over $10. You will need all your currency the first time Belena puts her dimpled arms around your neck and tries to trade off two kisses for a spring onnet.

An examining magistrate questions a criminal and asks him what excuse he can find for the murder he has committed. "Your honor," says the accused, "my victim has often said to me in confidence that he wished to die a sudden and violent death!"

A practical mendicant is one morning missed by one of his regular benefactors. But on drawing near to the poor man's usual stand the benevolent man sees his chair, upon it his hat, and on the hat the following label: "Kind gentlemen and ladies take pity on the poor blind man, who has gone to breakfast."

LIKE THE IVY.

True love is like the ivy bold,
That clings each day with firmer hold;
That groweth on through good and ill,
And 'mid the tempest clingeth still,
What though the wall on which it climbs
Have lost the grace of former times—
Will then the ivy loose its hold,
Forget the sunny days of old?
Nay, rather will it closer cling
With loving clasp, remembering
That it had hardly lived at all
Without the kindly sheltering wall.
True love is like the ivy bold,
That clings each day with firmer hold;
That groweth on through good and ill,
And 'mid the tempest clingeth still.

True love is like the ivy green,
That ne'er forgetteth what hath been
And so, till life itself be gone,
Until the end it clingeth on.
What though the tree where it may cling
Shall hardly know another spring?
What though its boughs be dead and bare?
The twining ivy climbeth there,
And clasps it with a firmer hold,
With stronger love than that of old,
And lends it grace it never had
When time was young and life was glad.
True love is like the ivy green,
That ne'er forgetteth what hath been,
And so, till life itself be gone,
Until the end it clingeth on.

Sir Christopher and the Carver.

Philip Wood was a village carpenter who had developed an uncommon skill in wood carving, and had made some striking figures for the adornment of his sweetheart's house, a lass above himself in rank and fortune. In the hope of improving his circumstances, and thus lessening the disparity between them he went to London, where he sought work in vain until his store of money was reduced to a single guinea. The huge dome of St. Paul's was then rising above the smoke of London. Philip Wood applied to the foreman for work in carving the wood for the interior. Repulsed by him, he haunted the place day after day, and at last he attracted the notice of the great Sir Christopher himself? "What have you been used to carving?" asked the architect. The carpenter, in the extremity of his agitation, could only stammer out 'Troughs, your worship." "Troughs! said Sir Christopher; "then carve me a specimen of your skill, a sow and pigs—it will be something in your line—and bring it to me this day week." The poor fellow shrank away om the laughter of the workmen, and eturned to his lodging in despair But he had a friend in his landlady who advised him to take Sir Christopher at his word, and carve the best sow and pigs he could in the time allotted. With his guinea he bought a block of pear wood, and by using his utmost diligence finished the work in time, and took it under his apron to the appointed place. The architect was there, and beckoned the trembling carpenter to approach. Upon inspecting the beautiful work Sir Christophes said: "I engage you, young man; attend at my office to-morrow." A few hours after Sir Chrisopher came to the carver again and said: "Mr. Addison whishes to keep your carving, and requests me to give you ten guineas for it." Then he added: "I fear I did you some injustice; but a great national work is intrusted to me, and it is my solemn duty to mind that no part of the work falls into inefficient hands. Mind and attend me to-morrow." It is a pleasure to know that the young artist did much of the carving of St. Paul's and married the girl of his heart, who could not have been serry to change such a name as she had.

Simplicity in Food.

How, asks Dr. Nicholls in the *Food Reform Magazine*, are we to get at the proper quantity of food? There are some good rules for feeding as to quantity. When our food is simple and natural in kind and quality and mode of preparation, there is little danger of eating too much. There is little danger, for example, of eating too many grapes, apples, pears and bananas. Salt, sugar, spices and luxurious cookery tempt to excess. With men, as with animals, a natural diet is self-limiting, and we are disposed to stop when we have enough. The more artificial the food, the more elaborate and luxurious the feast, the more liability to overload the stomach, overtax the digestive power and overweigh the forces of life. Simplicity of food is a condition of health, and promotes longevity. The quantity of food which enables a man to do his daily work without loss of weight is precisely what he requires. He supplies the daily waste—no more, no less. This quantity may vary a little with each individual, but everyone can easily ascertain his own measure of requirement by reducing the quantity of daily food until he finds a balance of force and weight. It is my opinion that the average quantity of water-free aliment required, say by business and literary men, is twelve ounces. Men of great muscular activity may require sixteen to twenty ounces. I have found myself in very good condition for sedentary work on eight or ten ounces. When anyone is in good condition for his work and keeps his normal weight, he has food enough. Dr. Nicholls' advice is, find this quantity by experiment, and then habitually keep to it.

Recent Legal Decisions.

PROMISSORY NOTE.—An action was brought to recover the value of certain bonds which had been pledged with a banker for the payment of a note, and which the holder of the note had converted to his own use. The maker of the note tendered the principal and interest of the note on the day when, by its expressed terms, it was payable, and demanded the bonds pledged. The holder refused to take the amount and give up the bonds, because he claimed the right to hold the bonds as security for the payment of another claim he had against the maker of the note. In this case—Wyckof vs. Anthony—the defendant in the action took the ground that the tender of the principal and interest of the note could not be legally made before the note was due, and that, as it carried grace, it did not fall due until three days after the tender was made. The Court of Appeals of New York decided in favor of the plaintiff. The Chief Judge, Andrews, said: "First. The parties having treated the note as due on the day when by its terms it was payable, the right of third persons not having intervened, the days of grace must be considered as waived. Second. A banker or broker has no lien upon securities pledged with him for the payment of a particular debt for a general balance due him, or for the payment of any other claim whatever."

MARRIED WOMAN.—A married woman gave her husband an ordinary promissory note, which he had discounted, and when she was sued upon it by the bank she set up the defense that she was not bound to pay it. The bank claimed that the law would imply that her estate was benefited by the discount. In this case—the Saratoga County Bank vs. Pruyn—the Court of Appeals of New York decided in favor of the defendant. Judge Macy, in the opinion, said: "A married woman cannot bind herself by contract unless the obligation is created by her for the benefit of her seperate estate or in the transactions of a trade or business carried on by her. If a note is given by her for property purchased she will be bound by it; but no implication, presumption or impression will be raised by the mere making of a promissory note that the money raised for it will benefit her business or estate. To give an ordinary note force and effect against her, evidence outside of it must be given to show that it was made for the benefit of her separate estate or in the course of her separate business."

RAILROADS—CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—An engine injured a child, 9 years old, as she was crossing a railroad track. She looked to the west for trains, but not to the east, as one of the railroad shops obstructed the view. There was no flagman at the crossing, and no danger alarm was given by the engineer. A suit was brought for damages, and the company relied for its defenee on the contributory negligence of the child in not showing due care in crossing the track. In this case—Dowling vs. The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company—the Court of Appeals of New York decided against the company. Judge Earl, in the opinion, said: "The question of due care by the child is to be determined by the jury; we cannot say, as a matter of law, that she contributed to her injuries. An infant is bound to use that degree of care only which may be reasonably expected from a person of his age, and the jury in considering this must bring in and examine all the circumstances of the casualty."

BILL OF EXCHANGE—LIABILITY OF DRAWER.—C. was sued upon three drafts which he had made to his own order as "Treas." and which he also signed as "Treas." In the Trial Court he was defeated, but in the First Appellate Court he secured a judgment. The holder carried the case—the Ohio National Bank vs. Cook—to the Supreme Court of Ohio, which reversed the judgment. Judge White, in the opinion said: "The name of the corporation of which Cook is the Treasurer and which he declares is his principal, nowhere appears on the face of the bill as a party to it, and parol evidence is not admissible to add a party to the instrument when there is no notice on its face. Whoever takes negotiable paper enters into a contract with the parties who appear upon the face of the instrument, and no other person can be looked to for payment. The addition of "Treas." to Cook's name does not relieve him of personal responsibility—which is merely descriptio personæ."

MINING—MINE WORKED BY CONTRACTORS—FALLING OF ROOF—DEATH OF WORKMAN.—A miner was killed by the falling of the roof of an iron mine, the necessary supports not having been put in place, and his administratrix sued the owner of the property for damages. The mine was worked by contractors under an agreement with the company, by which it was expressly stipulated that in view of the dangers of mining in that vicinity the contractors and not the owners hould be liable for any injuries to the orkmen.

The mine was in a safe condition when the contractors took possession of it, but they conducted the work negligently in putting up supports for the roof, which fell in consequence. The lease of the mine provided that the owner should send its superintendent, without charge, to supervise, advise and direct the precautions to be taken to make the mine safe for working, but no such supervision was exercised. In the case—Samuelson, Admx., vs. the Cleveland Iron Mining Company—the plaintiff was defeated; and she appealed to the Supreme Court of Michigan, which affirmed the judgment. Judge Cooley, in the opinion, said: "If the mine were in unsafe condition when it was handed over to the contractors, and this unsafe condition was known to the company, and if in consequence of that condition a miner was brought there in ignorance of it, and was killed, the company should be held responsible. Every man who expressly or by implication invites others to come upon his premises assumes to all who accept the invitation the duty to warn them of any danger in coming, which he knows of or ought to know of, and of which they are not aware. So long as this mine was worked under the contract all responsibility for the care and safety of the mine was upon the contractor alone. The matter of supervising the cautionary steps, though neglected, worked no injury to the plaintiff. The company owed him no duty, and legal wrongs spring only from the neglect of legal duties."

Earth's Lowest Land.

With a train of five mules and two companions, one of whom was partially familiar with the country, I climed the summit of Cerro Gordo. At last we stopped upon the lofty ridge of the Telescopes, and beheld below us the fateful valley, which lies 280 feet below the level of the sea and extends for a hundred miles northeast and southwest, with a width of from thirty to forty miles from east to west. Upon no landscape can one look so deeply into the interior of the earth, for it occupies the lowest point of dry land on the continent, and, so far as I am informed, of the earth itself. Before us it lies—a long, deep, wide, vast basin, its shining patches disclosing through the distance its beds of soda, salt and borax, which cover thousands of acres, and blaze and shimmer and burn in the steady blaze of light and heat which pours upon them from a cloudless sky. The valley's deep declension grows upon the sense and becomes more marked as the eye is held steadily upon it, and it is emphasized by the swift declivity of the inclosing mountains. Drear and desolate it stretches its full length along in a frame of painted mountains, which define, in strong and mighty lines, its aspects of terror.

Though leaving the summit at 3 p. m. and riding steadily down descending trails night settled upon us before we escaped from the canyon and reached the border of the valley. By the brilliant moonlight we were enabled to trace the trail along the rocky washes as we rode on into the night. At last, worn and weary with hours of riding, we reached the center of the valley, known as the "Big Hole," the point of greatest depression.

Though time and exploration have drawn from out the ancient story most of its fearful threads, this is still Death's Valley and is still and will remain a region of dread. Indians familiar with its face from infancy know its treachery and cannot be prevailed on to go into it beyond their time worn trails. To the lost emigrant it was "the valley of the shadow of death." The daring prospector enters it with fear. He knows its terrors and the bleaching bones of many a skeleton warn him to beware. Once lost within its embrace, and a man's doom is written. Without water to cool his fevered frame, the sweltering air drives him to agony and bewilderment. Confused he wanders without aim. Reason, unseated by fantasy, gives imagination rein to play tricks with his judgment. Beholding heaven at last in the mocking of waters of the mirage, he sinks to die in the flame of the desert.

Good color for floors can be gained by paint, but being on the surface it quickly wears away. Stain is much better for it sinks into and becomes part of the wood, and when polished with beeswax and turpentine is a protector and disinfectant. If a floor is very unsatisfactory, have the boards planed down one-quarter of an inch, and covered all over with narrow oaken or well-seasoned pine planks of that thickness and three or four inches in width, fitted with extremest nicety.

It was Mike's third appearance in court within thirty days, and in reply to his usual appeal of clemency the magistrate impatiently observed: "It's no use, Mike, your good for nothing." "It's not me sthyle to be braggin'," retorted Mike, "but if your Honneur will borry a pair of shellelahs an' stip outside wid me I'll make it inconvaynient for ye to hold that opinion."

How She Told a Lie.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX GENTLEMAN."

The three travelers—kind Cousin Eva and her young charges, Cherry and Ruth—were standing on the staircase of the curious Hotel de Bourgthroude, by the Place de la Pucelle, Rouen. The narrow, gloomy little square looked still narrower and gloomier in the drizzle of the dull November day, and the ugly pump in the middle of it, with a still uglier statue on the top, marking the place where Jeanne d'Arc was burnt, had been a sore disappointment to the children. They had come, enthusiastic little pilgrims, to see the spot where their favorite heroine died; and Cousin Eva could hardly get them to believe that it was the spot—that the common-looking market place, where a few ordinary market people were passing and repassing, had actually been the scene of that cruel deed—that from the very identical windows of these identical houses brutal eyes had watched the maid as she stood, the flames curling round her, clasping the rude cross which some charitable soul pushed toward her hand.

"Do you remember," Cousin Eva said, "how, at the last moment, she retracted all the false confession of heresy and witchcraft which torture had wrung from her, and exclaimed: 'Yes, my voices were of God,' and how, when she saw the flames approaching her, she shut her eyes, called out once: 'Jesus!' dropped her head upon her breast and that was all, till they raked up a handful of charred bones out of the embers, and threw them into the Seine?'

The children looked very grave. At last they did realize the whole.

"I wonder what sort of a day it was," whispered Cherry; "dull and gloomy, like to-day, or with a bright, blue, sunny sky? Perhaps she looked up at it before the fire touched her. And perhaps he stood here—just where we stand—the English soldier who cried out, 'We have burnt a saint!'"

"And so she was," said Ruth, with a quiver passing over the eager little face, "a real saint."

"But, Cousin Eva," added Cherry, "why did she ever own to being a witch? and how could she say her voices were not true when she believed they were true? One way or the other she must have told a lie."

Miss Cherry was of an argumentative rather than a sentimental turn. She thought a good deal herself, and liked to make other people think, too, so as to enable her to get at the bottom of things. She could never overlook the slightest break in a chain of practical reasoning; and if she had a contempt in this world it was for a weak person or a person who told a lie. This flaw, even in her favorite maid of Orleans, otherwise so strong and brave, was too much for Cherry to pass over.

"Do you think," said Cousin Eva, "that it would be possible, under stress of circumstances, to tell a lie—to confess to something one had never done? Bishop Cranmer, for instance—have you forgotten how he signed a recantation and then thrust into the flames 'that unworthy right hand?' And Galileo, when forced by the inquisition to declare the earth stood still, muttered afterward, '*E pur si muove.*' Yes, yes," continued she, "one never knows what one may be driven to till the time comes. The force of torture is very strong. Once upon a time I remember I told a lie."

"You told a lie," echoed Cherry, looking with amazement into the bright, sweet, honest face—rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed—her little cousins themselves had not more innocent eyes than Eva's—as clear and round as a baby's.

"But nobody ever tortured you?" asked tendered-hearted Ruth, clinging to the tender hand which, indeed, she never went far away from, in these alarming "foreign parts."

"No, my little girl; the thumbscrews, the rack, and the maiden belong, luckily, to that room in the tower where we saw them once, and we are in the nineteenth and not in the fifteenth century. Still, even nowadays, a good deal of moral torture can be brought to bear upon one occasionally, especially when one is only a child, as I was then. And I was tried sharply—enough to make me remember it even now, and I feel quite sure that if I had been Jeanne d'Arc I should very likely have done exactly as she did. Also I learned what I have tried to put in practice ever since, that nothing makes people liars like disbelieving them."

Ruth gave a tender little pressure to the hand she held, while Cherry said proudly: "You never disbelieve us and you never need to! But tell us, Cousin Eva, about the lie you told. Was it denying something you had done, or owing to something you were quite innocent of, like poor Jeanne d'Arc? Do tell! You know how well we like the story."

"What, here in this pelt of rain?" answered Cousin Eva, as she proceeded to investigate from under her umbrella the curious bas reliefs of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, which still remain in the court of the Hotel du Bourgthroude. "No, children, you must wait a more desirable opportunity."

Which, however, was not long in coming. The day brightened—grew into one of those exquisite days which French people call Fete de St. Martin—and truly I know nothing like it except what it most resembles—a sweet peaceful contented old age. So Cousin Eva decided to take the children to a place which she herself had once seen and never forgotten—the little church on the hilltop called Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

"Is that the same which Alice sing about in the opera of 'Robert le Diable?'" and Cherry struck up in her clear, young voice—

"Quand je quittais ma Normandie,"

Rouen is Normandy, so of course it is the same—

"Daigne proteger nos amours
Notre Dame de Bon Secours."

"Please don't sing quite so loud or the hotel people will hear you," said timid Ruth, and was quite relieved when they started off. I need not relate how extremely the children enjoyed the stiff climb up the hill, and admired the lovely building, all ablaze with brilliant but harmonious coloring, and the little side chapels filled with innumerable votive inscriptions: "A Marie," "Graces a Marie," "Elle a exauce mes voeux," etc. Curious, simple, almost childish, it all was, yet touching to those who feel, as Cousin Eva did, that to believe earnestly in anything is better than believing in nothing.

Afterward they all sat and rested in one of the prettiest resting-places I know for those that live and move, or for "them that sleep"—the graveyard on the hilltop, close behind the church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours. From this high point they could see the whole country for miles and miles, the Seine winding through it in picturesque curves; Rouen, with its bridges and streets, distinct as if a map, lay at their right hand, and, rising out of the mass of houses, ethereal-ized by the yellow sunset, were the two spires of the cathedral and the church of St. Ouen.

"Can you see the market place, Cousin Eva? If so, poor Jeanne d'Arc, when she was brought out to die, must have seen this hill, with the church on top of it; that is, supposing there was a church."

"There might have been, though not this one, which is modern, you see."

"I wonder," continued Cherry, who was always wondering, "if she looked up at it, and thought it hard that Notre Dame de Bon Secours should not have succored her. Perhaps because, to escape from the heretic English, she had told a lie."

"And that reminds me," added Ruth, who was not given to ethical questions, "that while we sit and rest we might hear from Cousin Eva about the lie she told."

"Yes, yes, please say, Cousin Eva, was it a big or a little one? Why did you tell it? And was it ever found out?"

"I don't quite see the difference between big and little, my child. A lie is a lie, though sometimes there are extenuating circumstances in the reason for telling it. And once told, the question whether it is found out or not does not matter. My lie was never found out, but it grieved me all the same."

"Will it grieve you to tell me about it? I should not like that," said Ruth, softly.

"No, dear; because I have long since forgiven myself. I was such a small child, much younger than either of you, and unlike you I had no parents, only an aunt, an uncle, and a lot of rough cousins who domineered over me and made me afraid. That was the cause. The sure way to make a child untruthful is to make it afraid. I remember as if it were yesterday, the shudder of terror that came over me when my eldest cousin clutched me by the shoulder, saying: 'Did you do that?'"

"And what had you done?" asked Cherry.

"Nothing; but Will thought I had. We were all digging in our garden, and had just found his favorite jessamine plant lying uprooted on the ground. It had been my favorite, too, but Will took it from my garden and planted it in his own, where I watched it anxiously, for I was afraid it would die."

"'You did it on purpose,' Will persisted, 'or if not out of revenge, out of pure silliness. Girls are always so silly. Didn't you propose yesterday to dig it up to see if it had got a root?' Which was quite true. I was a very silly little girl, but I meant no harm. I wouldn't for the world have harmed either Will or his jessamine. I told him so, but he refused to believe me. So did they all. They stood around me and declared I must have done it. Nobody else had been in the garden, except, indeed, a dog, who was in the habit of burying his bones there. But they never thought of him as the sinner; it was only of me. And when I denied the thing they were only the more angry.

"'You know you are telling a lie, and where do little girls go that tell lies?' cried Will, who sometimes told them himself; but then he was a boy, and it was a rule in that family, a terribly mistaken one, that the boys might do anything, and that the girls must always give in to the boys. So when Will looked fiercely at me, repeating, 'You know you did it,' I almost felt as if I really had done it. Unable to find another word I began to cry.

"'Look, here, children,' he called to all the rest of the children. 'Eva has gone and pulled up my jessamine, out of spite, or mischief, or pure silliness—I don't know which, and I don't care. I'd forgive her if she would only confess, but she won't. She keeps on telling lie after lie, and we won't stand children that tell lies. If we punish her, she'll howl, so I propose that until she confesses we all send her to Coventry.'

"'It's a very nice town, but I don't want to go there,' said I;' at which I remember, they all burst out laughing, and I cried only the more.

"I had no idea of what sending to Coventry meant, unless it was like sending to Siberia, which I had lately been reading of, or to the quicksilver mines, where condemned convicts were taken, and where nobody ever lived more than two years. Perhaps there were quicksilver mines at Coventry. A cold shudder of fear ran through me, but I was utterly powerless. I could but die.

"Soon I discovered what my punishment was, and, though not death, it was hard enough. Fancy, children, being treated day after day, and all day long, just as if you were a chair or table—never taken the least notice of, never answered if you spoke, never spoken to on any account, never played with, petted or scolded; completely and absolutely ignored. This was being sent to 'Coventry,' and it was as cruel a punishment as could have been inflicted upon any little girl who liked her playfellows, rough as they were, and was very fond of one of them, who was never rough, but always kind and good.

"This was a little boy who lived next door. His parents, like mine, were out in India—nor had he any brothers or sisters. He was just my age, and younger than any of my cousins. So we were the best of friends, Tommy and I. His surname I have forgotten, but I know we always called him Tommy, and I loved him dearly. The bitterest pang of all this bitter time was that even Tommy went over to the enemy.

"At first he had been very sorry for me—had tried, all through that holiday Saturday when my punishment began, to persuade me to confess and escape it; and when he failed—for how could I confess to what I had never done—to an action so mean that I would have been ashamed even to have thought of doing?—then Tommy also sent me to Coventry. On the Sunday, all 'us children'—we didn't mind grammar much in those days—walked to church together across the fields, and Tommy always walked with me, chattering the whole way. Now we walked in total silence, for Will's eyes were upon him, and even Tommy was afraid. Whatever I said, he never answered a single word.

"Then I felt as if the whole world were against me—as if it were no use trying to be good, or telling the truth, since even the truth was regarded as a lie. In short, in my childish way, I suffered much as poor Jeanne d'Arc must have suffered when she was shut up in her prison at Rouen, called a witch, a deceiver—forsaken of all, and yet promised pardon if she would only confess and own she was a wicked woman, which she knew she was not.

"I was quite innocent, but after three days of being supposed guilty, I ceased to care whether I was guilty or not. I seemed not to care for anything. Since they supposed I was capable of pulling up a harmless jessamine root out of spite, what did it matter whether they thought I had told a lie or not? Indeed, if I tell one, it would be much easier than telling the truth; and every day 'my sticking it out' and persisting in the truth became more difficult.

"This state of things continued till Wednesday, which was our half holiday, when my cousins went for a long walk or played cricket, and I was sent in to spend the afternoon with Tommy. They were the delight of my life, those quiet Wednesdays, when Tommy and I went 'mooning about,' dug in our garden, watched our tadpoles—we had a handbasin full of them, which we kept in the arbor till they developed into myriads of frogs, and went hopping about everywhere. But even tadpoles could not charm me now, and I dreaded, rather than longed for, my half holiday.

School had been difficult enough, for Tommy and I had the same daily governess; but if when we played together, he was never to speak to me, what should I do? Beside, his grandmother would be sure to find it out; and she was a prim and rather strict old lady, to whom a child who had been sent to Coventry for telling a lie would be a perfect abhorrence. What could I do? Would it not be better to hide away somewhere, so as to escape going into Tommy's house at all? Indeed, I almost think that some vague thought of running away and hiding myself forever crossed my mind, when I heard Will calling me.

"He and two of the others were standing at the front door, a terrible council of three, like that which used to sentence to death the victims in the Prigoni which we saw last month at Venice. I felt not unlike a condemned prisoner—one who had been shut up so long that death came almost as a relief, which it must often have been to those poor souls. The three big boys stood over me like judges over a criminal, and Tommy stood beside them, looking very sad.

"'Little girl,' said Willie, in quite a judicial tone, 'we think you have been punished enough to make you thoroughly ashamed of yourself. We wish you to go and play with Tommy, as usual; but Tommy could not possibly have you unless you were out of Coventry. We will give you one chance more. Confess that you pulled up the jessamine and we will forgive you and tell nobody about you, and you shall go and have tea with Tommy, just as if nothing had happened. Think—you have only to say one word.'

"'And if I don't say it?'

"'Then,' answered Will, with a solemn and awful expression, 'I shall be obliged immediately to tell everybody everything.'

"That terrible threat, all the more formidable because of its vagueness, quite overcame me. To be set down as a liar or to become one; to be punished as I know my aunt would punish me on her son's mere statement for a wrong I had never done, or to do a wrong thing, and, escaping punishment, go back to my happy life with my dear Tommy, who stood, the tear in his eyes awaiting my decision!

"It was a hard strait—too hard for one so young. And Will stood glaring at me with his remorseless eyes.

"'Well, now—say once for all, did you pull up my jessamine?'

"It was too much. Suddenly, slowly, I made up my mind to the inevitable, and answered, 'Since you will have it so—yes.' But the instant I had said it I fell into such a fit of sobbing—almost hysterical screaming—that my cousins were frightened and ran away.

"Tommy staid, however. He got me into the quiet arbor as fast as he could. I felt his arms around my neck and his comforting was very tender, very sweet. But it was long before I stopped crying, and still longer before anything like cheerfulness came into my poor little heart. We played together all the afternoon very affectionately, but in a rather melancholy sort of way, as if we had something on our minds to which we never made the smallest reference. Tommy was a timid boy, and Will had cowed him into unkindness; but he loved me. Only, as is often the case, if his love had had a little more courage it would have been better for me—perhaps for him, too.

"We spent a peaceful but rather dull afternoon, and then were summoned indoors to tea.

"Now tea at Tommy's house was a serious thing. Tommy's grandmother always ate at the table and looked at us through her spectacles, and talked to us in a formal and dignified manner, asking if we had been good children, had learnt our lessons well, had played together without quarrelling, etc. She was a kind old lady, years upon years older than we, and quite unable to understand us at all. Consequently we never did more than answer her questions and hold our tongues. As for telling her anything, our troubles especially, we should as soon have thought of confiding in the Queen or Emperor of all the Russians.

"I never opened my lips all tea-time, and at last she noticed it. Also that my eyes were rather red.

"'This little girl looks as if she had been crying. I hope you have not made her cry, Tommy, my dear.'

"Tommy was silent. But I eagerly declared that Tommy had not made me cry. Tommy was never unkind to me.

"'I am glad to hear it, Evangeline,' she always gave me my full name, 'and I hope you, too, are a good child, who is never in mischief, and above all never tells lies. If I were not quite sure of that I could not allow Tommy to play with you.'

"She looked me fully in the face, as if she saw through and through us—which she did not, being very short-sighted—yet I felt myself tremble in every limb. As for Tommy, he just glanced at me and glanced away again, turning crimson to the very roots of his hair, but he said nothing.

"What would have appeared next, I cannot tell; we waited in terror, holding one another's hands under the tablecloth. But mercifully at that instant the old lady was fetched to speak to some one, and we two children had to finish our tea alone.

"It almost choked us—me at any rate. But as soon as it was over, and Tommy and I found ourselves out in the garden, I flung my arms around his neck and told him all.

"And Tommy believed me. No matter whether the others did or not, Tommy believed me at last! Tommy sympathized with me, comforted me, thought I was not so wicked even though I had told a lie, but not the one I was accused of telling. Tommy wept with me over all that I had suffered, and promised that, though perhaps it was better to let the matter rest now, if such a thing were to happen again he would not be afraid of Will, or anybody, but would stand up for me 'like a man.'"

"And did he do it?" asked Cherry, with slight incredulity in her tone.

"He never had the opportunity. A week after this he was suddenly sent for to join his parents abroad and never saw my friend Tommy any more."

"But did you never hear of him? Is he alive still? He must be a very old gentleman by this time."

"Very. No doubt a father—possibly even a grandfather," replied Cousin Eva, smiling.

Cherry blushed. "I didn't mean that, since he was barely as old as you, and you are certainly not a grandmother. But I want to hear more of Tommy. Is he married?"

"I really cannot say. The last time I heard of him was ten years ago; when he was living somewhere abroad—I rather think in Shanghai. He was not married then."

"I wish," whispered Ruth solemnly "I wish he would come back to England and marry you."

Cousin Eva laughed. "There might be two opinions on that question, you know. But oh! my children, when you are married and have children of your own, remember my story. If ever a poor little thing looks up in your face saying, 'I didn't do that,' believe it! If it sobs out, "I am naughty,' don't call it naughty. Give it the benefit of the doubt. Have patience, take time; and whatever you do, don't make it afraid. Cowards are always liars. Of the two evils it is less harmful to believe a person who tells a lie, than to doubt another who is speaking the truth."

"I think so, too," said Cherry, sagely, "Remember poor Jeanne d'Arc."

"And poor Cousin Eva," added Ruth, kissing the well-beloved hand.

And so, in the fading twilight, the three rose up together, and went down the hill from Notre Dame de Bon Secours.

House Decoration.

Do not overload your rooms with ornament. A superabundance of even the choicest ornaments will weary the eye and obtrude unpleasantly upon the notice.

A rather long, large drawing-room would look well with cool blue woolen and silken draperies, woodwork creamy-white, or, for choice, two tones of olive green; chimney-piece to match, or perhaps ebonized, with ornaments of Eastern china.

Glazed tiles in fireplaces and for laying hearths serve a useful as well as an ornamental purpose; for the polished surface of the tiles reflects a considerable amount of heat into the room, and makes a cheerful glow which both looks and feels warm.

Paint upon woodwork in rooms should always be of pure and simple colors and "flatted;" the ordinary "graining" to imitate different kinds of wood being mere dissimulation, as such to be entirely reprobated; the more clearly it is done, the more absolute the untruth.

Instead of curtains, which the modern forms of bedstead renders incongruous and impossible, screens on either side of the bed are a much prettier and healthier substitute Screens insure privacy, they keep out the light if necessary and are a great improvement to the looks of any room.

It is of the first importance to have the furniture and fittings of a bedroom simply constructed and not too heavy to be easily removed for house cleansing. The carpet should never cover the whole of the floor; but only laid down in the centre of the room and fastened with carpet-pins, so that it can be easily taken up and shaken. The rest of the floor may be stained and varnished, and kept frequently rubbed with beeswax and turpentine.

In all purchases of furniture, insist upon honest material, little glue and good sound workmanship, even if a sparsely decorated apartment be the temporary result. The lasting powers of these properties will pay high interest and save money for other future wise speculations. Be proof against padding, let cushions be independent, make sure that comfort reigns within the arms of an easy-chair, and that to sit at ease upon an ordinary chair is not ludicrously impossible.

Patterns in carpets should defer to general effect, so that their slight relief of color will not strike the eye at once, but rather gently remind it of their existence.

Home Gossip.

Ladies scarcely realize the possibilities of chamois leather. It is an excellent material for decorative purposes. It takes color well, and is besides so soft and pliable that it can be very readily embroidered; in addition to this it answers, well for designs in dry color.

Several years ago paper curtains were in great demand in England. They were usually in imitation of Eastern designs, and were also lined with paper, the linings being differently decorated. An attempt has been made to introduce them here, but hitherto not very successfully. They are, of course, much cheaper than hangings of worsted materials, and as they have a glazed surface, they can be readily shaken or wiped free from dust.

The fashionable table lamp of to-day is mounted upon a beautifully painted vase of spheroid form, and is often of very great value, choice porcelain being selected for this purpose.

Some of the most beautiful carving by ladies is carried out in cedar wood. They are specially adapted for glove boxes and other small articles.

The table doilies are now often embroidered in the centre only. An initial letter is frequently selected, and within a fanciful or grotesque figure is carried out in raised dotted embroidery.

A novelty is about to be introduced for bedrooms in the shape of a draped toilet table. The foundation is of ordinary wood, and above the table an upper frame is supplied with a swinging mirror. The drapery is arranged upon a projecting shelf above the frame and festooned around the glass, which is also decorated with a double ruching of the material. Usually paper muslin of light color is selected as a background, and spotted Swiss supplies the material of the drapery itself.

Crystal is gaining in favor. Most beautiful centre pieces for the lunch table are in vogue, deeply cut in this material, and a new shape has superceded the globular. It is not unlike a crescent.

Iridescent mother-of pearl is much used now for bouquet-holders, fan-handles, etc. It is often richly carved, but still more frequently inlaid with gold and silver.

Braiding is to become popular again. Rounded soutache will be used, as the designs can be executed in raised work by its use. It is easy to give Eastern effects by carrying out a free design upon muslin, scrun or thin materials of any kind.

The effect of applique work, which is given to the popular jute and linen plushes so much in use now, is gained by the great attention that is paid to the effect of light and shade. Even without the outline embroidery in gold thread, which give them their handsome finish, the same result is largely effected.

Cushions for deep cane chairs are made of tufted plush or satin, and as an accompaniment a strip of the same material and color is embroidered as a scarf for the back and finished off with deep fringe, which is often of rich quality.

A handsome ornament for the parlor wall consists of a small cabinet in carved wood, the doors of which open downward and, by means of movable supports, form a writing-desk. Frequently the panels are either painted or pieces of embroidery are mounted upon them.

Oddly-shaped tables are much in demand. Some of them are round and just low enough to reach a lady's elbows as she sits at work, and are rotatory. Others are round in front and straight at the back, and are supported upon half-recumbent figures. Tables of every shape are to be had for decoration at home, and are covered with jute plush embroidered in raised figures or simply finished off by a deep fringe.

Ornamental figures in terra cotta are seen everywhere. By the introduction of color an immense variety in effect is gained, and where only moderately used it is as beautiful as effective.

Menu cards can be beautifully decorated at home. They should be in three folds, like miniature screens, and each fold should bear a different floral or emblamatic device. The outer one, if possible, should have as decoration the monogram of the guest by whose plate it is placed.

Vegetables may be esthetically beautiful, but the attempt to introduce them as appropriate decoration for table mats and doilies has not proved successful; fruits, blossoms or fancy figures are far more suitable.

Much ingenuity might be displayed to the advantage of cornices for small rooms, which are often lofty and out of all proportion. Here it would be found an improvement to let the major part of the cornice be upon the wall, only intruding slightly upon the ceiling area, which would look the larger for non-interruption. A simple border of ivy, oak or other shapely leaves simply suggested in plaster, would suit many rooms better than the usually too assertive mass of badly proportioned linear moldings.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY FOR 1882

Statement Showing Standing of Collectors to 1882, inclusive.

Year.	District.	Name of Collector.	Bal. due Jan. 1, '82.	Bal. due Jan. 1, '83
1873	Marion	L C Rearich	$ 15 80	$ 15 80
1874	Curtin	Fred Kierchoff	123 28	
	Snowshoe	D H Yeager	75 75	
1875	Curtin	John T Lucas	7 36	
	Boggs	H L Barnhart	2 00	2 00
1876	Potter	Geo Koch	553 06	
1877	Marion	D W Orr	11 37	
	Miles	Joel Morris	33 89	
1878	How'd bo	Sam'l Brickley	77 12	
	Penn	John D Foote	36 00	
1879	How'd bo	Robert Cook	109 29	
	Benner	W A Taylor	879 35	
	Miles	Geo B Haines	569 55	
	Patton	Dan'l Heckman	129 19	
	Potter	J W Messinger	320 16	
	Taylor	John F Fowler	339 02	
	Walker	David Yocum	319 22	
1880	Bellef't bo	John F Potter	2779 09	1212 15
	Philipsb'g	Daniel Ayers	538 66	
	*Benner	Hez Hoy	736 47	128 66
	Boggs	Eman'l Noll	631 71	
	College	J W Stewart	693 59	
	Gregg	M L Rishel	258 72	
	Harris	Alex Everhart	150 72	
	Marion	John Spayde	791 03	
	Patton	H D Lee	180 73	
	Potter	E B Hosterman	749 53	
	Snowshoe	Samuel Royer	190 50	
	Taylor	William Miller	248 94	
	*Walker	William Shafer	611 91	120 33
1881	*Bellefonte	William Jones	1323 47	322 79
	Milesburg	William Baird	444 88	181 88
	Millheim	Thos Heckman	582 58	45 58
	Philipsb'g	A V Carpenter	1305 43	625 26
	Unionville	W H Smith	142 71	
	Benner	W F Thompson	1593 86	262 24
	Burnside	M F Loy	155 85	
	Boggs	John M Wagner	972 54	313 59
	College	Wm M'Girk	2132 41	146 58
	*Curtin	Fred Robb	250 83	40 83
	Ferguson	D H Young	2474 32	539 16
	Gregg	Isaac Smith	2511 82	
	*Haines	Elijah Burd	1907 49	233 62
	Harris	Benj Stam	1566 12	
	Ha fmoon	J H Griffin	856 60	
	Huston	D W Kline	353 86	
	Howard	Jacob Leathers	688 81	202 44
	*Liberty	A C Courter	778 43	57 04
	Marion	Joel Kling	1345 62	764 66
	Miles	Simon Spangler	2127 14	
	Patton	Wm Tressler	1057 09	245 47
	Penn	D Kimport	1289 06	
	Potter	J C Boal	3361 15	
	Rush	Robert Laws	242 13	
	Spring	Albert Smetzer	2437 46	856 69
	Snowshoe	Samuel Boyer	437 92	357 92
	Taylor	V Beckwith	310 87	159 27
	Union	William Spotts	331 22	
	Walker	J G Royer	1802 02	330 22
	Worth	George Kelley	275 78	
1882	Bellefonte	J M Keichline	4784 82	3283 57
	Unionville	W H Smith	332 20	277 00
	Milesburg	J Miles Green	562 59	548 22
	Millheim	Jona Harter	672 63	572 63
	Howard bo	H C Holter	455 96	290 16
	Benner	Michl Meyers	2269 75	2198 85
	Boggs	G H Lehman	1560 61	1325 0
	Burnside	William Bowes	257 44	256 8
	Philipsburg	Geo E Parker	1955 72	1588 8
	College	Jacob Bottorf	2814 12	2589 1
	Curtin	William Robb	315 39	315 3
	Ferguson	R G Brett	3869 18	3007 54
	Gregg	H B Herring	3633 23	3222 4
	Haines	G W Kister	2898 52	2572 77
	Halfmoon	P W Burket	1398 11	1162 11
	Harris	Edw Kreamer	2051 36	2026 11
	Huston	D W Kline	574 57	474 5
	Howard	A Mohtgomry	974 35	774 35
	Liberty	D M Burlew	1103 90	1089 7
	Marion	Jerry Condo	1767 60	1677 6
	Miles	Benj Royer	2994 79	2646 5
	Patton	Geo Clark	1613 98	12.6 2
	Penn	Daniel Gentzel	1760 48	1720 4
	Potter	E B Hosterman	4599 76	4418 5
	Rush	Robt Laws	837 40	285 10
	Snowshoe	Rob J Haynes	715 54	604 70
	Spring	John Garbrick	3177 96	2832 5
	Taylor	John T Fowler,	447 91	297 91
	Union	William Spotts	643 14	389 7
	Walker	Jas J Gramley	2818 09	2516 2
	Worth	H H Osman	363 80	309 26
DUPLICATES IN HANDS OF ATT'Y FOR COLLECTION				
1872	Halfmoon	John Ward	256 97	256 9
	Liberty	David Robb	14 52	14 52
1873	Boggs	Daniel Malone	7 61	7 61
1874	Bellefonte	Joseph Fox	448 30	448 30
	Halfmoon	Wm Cross	8 72	8 72
1875	Milesburg	J P Shope	223 99	223 99
1876	Bellefonte	J H Morrison	598 78	598 78
	Milesburg	F M Hall	96 12	96 12
	Marion	David Harter	185 09	85 06
	Penn	Wm Weiser	10	10
	Benner	Uriah Stover	176 48	106 48
	Ferguson	Wm H Fry	1030 20	480 20
1877	Liberty	David Robb	108 53	63 53
1878	Philipsburg	E O Mattern	264 30	264 30
	Benner	Thos Perdue	890 57	890 57
	Spring	A J Swartz	211 27	26 82
	Rush	F H Dale	658 11	301 89
	Worth	Saml Stephens	190 71	165 25
1879	Boggs	J C Walker	592 00	262 67
	Curtin	Henry Theil	70 94	70 94
	Howard	John M Kline	372 68	372 68
1880	*Howard bo	Conrad Dneil	145 83	50 83
	Milesburg	O P Kreamer	235 19	105 94
	Curtin	Henry Theil	126 77	126 77
	Howard	John M Kline	298 87	188 87
	Liberty	Dan'l Herring	491 05	203 07
	Spring	Jos Tressler	1344 16	697 19
	Ferguson	C B Hess	1568 48	297 18
	Millheim bo	Wm Kersteter	454 46	367 46
			$112 618 04	$61,310 58
WORTHLESS DUPLICATES, CHARGED TO PR. & LOSS.				
1874	Philipsburg	Wm Riddle	845 93	845 93
	Rush	H B Wilcox	261 30	261 30
1875	Rush	H B Wilcox	76 74	76 74
	Bellefonte	Chas Brown	758 83	758 83
Total			$114,560 84	$63,253 38

* Duplicate settled since first of year.

ASSESSORS' PAY.

Bellefonte borough			$33 75
do	SW		17 00
do	N W		12 00
do	W W		17 00
Philipsburg boro			19 90
do	1st W		
do	2nd W		7 00
do	3rd W		
Milesburg borough			17 95
Millheim	do		18 00
Unionville	do		11 25
Howard	do		14 75
Benner	twp		31 50
Boggs	do		25 00
Burnside	do		9 75
Curtin	do		19 25
College	do		26 25
Ferguson	do		34 50
Gregg	do		28 50
Half Moon	do		19 25
Harris	do		20 25
Haines	do		27 40
Howard	do		26 25
Huston	do		25 25
Liberty	do		31 00
Marion	do		17 00
Miles	do		29 75
Patton	do		16 50
Penn	do		18 25
Potter	do		28 00
Rush	do		40 50
Spring	do		30 25
Snow Shoe	do		44 25
Taylor	do		13 37
Union	do		24 25
Walker	do		28 25
Worth	do		29 00
			$812 12

AMOUNT ROAD, SCHOOL & POOR FUNDS DUE TOWNSHIPS

	Road,	School,	Poor.
Benner	$15 90	$ 34 62	$ 15 90
Boggs	9 84	11 51	245 73
Burnside	40 67	22 07	12 29
College	4 42	14 84	5 87
Curtin	49 42	64 10	16 60
Ferguson			42 66
Gregg	33 52	43 10	27 76
Harris	23 25	59 69	6 47
Haines	46 39	42 62	5 81
Half Moon	80 83	62 57	26 74
Howard	8 28	41 27	29 48
Huston		8 30	1 90
Liberty	2 98	4 93	30 57
Marion	12 08	9 13	8 06
Miles	42 09	4 09	15 82
Patton	2 78	2 63	6 29
Penn	3 74	1 89	35 15
Potter	1 11	4 08	5 03
Rush	617 98	768 63	53 59
Spring	27 05	9 09	44 69
Snow Shoe	488 81	591 73	211 94
Taylor	46 82	61 49	29 09
Union	10 59	7 57	13 63
Walker		176 70	39 46
Worth	21 26	23 53	14 22
Ind. District		267 10	
Less amt. over paid Walker twp	9 89		
	$1579 33	$2305 48	$935 46

COMMISSIONERS IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE CO. FOR BORROWED MONEY; SHOWING FROM WHOM THE SEVERAL AMOUNTS WERE BORROWED.

J B Fisher	$10000 00
John Wagner	9500 00
R Mullholand	2040 00
Sue E Neff	980 00
John Marks	719 87
Samuel Gramley	525 00
Joanna R Foster	1032 27
Annie Ettinger	2200 00
Chestie A Harper	656 35
Harper & Bros	16500 00
W A Tobias	2000 00
W C Patterson	1000 00
John Eby	2582 00
Simon Harper	5000 00
Miss C Awl	4000 00
J P Gephart	863 48
D Z Kline	1000 00
Moses Eby	554 00
Marg't Weaver	500 00
Moses & Henry Eby	494 17
Michael Eby	400 00
Menry Hartsock	200 00
	$62647 15

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

To order B F Shaffer		$358 50
do	Harper Bros	982 23
do	Chestie A Harper	44 48
do	Simon Harper	125 00
do	J B Fisher	500 00
do	Miss C Awl	200 00
do	J B Henry	526 00
do	Wm A Tobias	64 00
do	Mrs. J R Foster	51 61
do	Mrs. Annie A Ettinger	110 00
do	John Wagner	285 00
do	Angeline M'Bride	20 31
do	Balser Weber	500 85
do	John Eby	129 10
do	W F Reynolds	10 00
do	John Marks	35 99
do	Marg't Weaver	25 00
do	Sam'l Gramley	26 25
do	D Z Kline	50 00
		$4044 32

JAIL ACCOUNT.

W T Twitmeyer repairs	$ 5 60
Theo. Deshner repairs	6 90
G H Leyman wood	3 00
Joseph & Bros mdse	3 70
D S Dunkle cleaning cellar	10 00
E M Sturdevant lumber and work	2 28
J H Felenbaum repairs	2 50
L L Brown coal	168 51
Henry Walkey repairs	3 00
John M'Dearmot repairs	5 25
John M'Dearmot straw	3 60
Robt M'Knight gas	164 70
Harper Bros mdse	9 13
John A Dunkle repairs	6 20
John A Dunkel cleaning jail	12 85
Sam'l Lewins mdse	15 60
W S Galbraith plumbing, etc	18 00
Alexander & Co coal	178 49
Mrs. A E Garman washing for prisoners	46 80
	$665 61

SCALP ACCOUNT

Skunk scalps	$ 455 75
Fox scalps	368 00
Wild cat scalps	4 75
	$828 50

TAX LEVY & ASSESSMENT FOR 1882.

Districts	State Tax	Co. Tax
Bellefonte borough	$282 17	$4502 65
Milesburg borough	8 25	554 34
Millheim borough	42 39	630 24
Philipsburg borough	43 85	1911 87
Howard borough	55 73	400 23
Unionville borough	9 35	322 85
Benner township	50 10	2319 65
Burnside "	8 70	248 74
Boggs "	85	1559 76
College "	43 12	2771 00
Curtin "	10 20	305 19
Ferguson "	39 88	3829 30
Gregg "	45 78	3587 45
Haines "	58 04	2840 48
Harris "	122 09	1929 27
Half Moon "	20 90	1377 21
Huston "	23 97	550 60
Howard "	17 76	956 59
Liberty "	7 90	1096 00
Marion "	27 80	1739 80
Miles "	73 42	2921 37
Patton "	12 55	1601 43
Penn "	24 93	1735 55
Potter "	109 52	4490 24
Rush "	14 30	823 10
Spring "	84 60	3093 36
Snow Shoe "	9 10	706 44
Taylor "	1 80	446 11
Union "	2 60	640 54
Walker "	17 77	2800 32
Worth "		363 80
	$1209 42	$53055 48

D C. KELLER, TREAS., IN ACCT. WITH CENTRE CO.

To amt. from Ex-Treasurers		$5632 06
"	from dup. 1874	137 49
"	from dup. 1875	7 36
"	from dup. 1876	416 03
"	from dup. 1877	702 79
"	from dup. 1878	282 01
"	from dup. 1879	2226 32
"	from dup. 1880	8163 26
"	from dup. 1881	28087 29
"	from dup. 1882	8024 01
"	from Commis'rs	6044 19
"	from County funds	
"	from unseated lands	4310 47
"	Redemption	461 48
"	Co. funds from sales	601 60
"	Co. orders unpaid 1882	4 00— $65167 27

COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT 1882.

A. J. Greist.		Cr
By 109 days service as Commissioner		$327 00
by ex. to Osceola bridge		3 32
by 4 days delivering assess books		12 00
by ex. for delivering as- books		5 08
by 4 days delivering dup		12 00
by ex. to delivering dup		9 54
by 1 day at Eagleville bridge		3 00
ex. to Eagleville bridge		90
by 2 days delivering election blanks		6 00
ex. to deliv. elec. blanks		1 80
		380 64
		Dr.
To order		$379 64

H. C. Campbell,		Cr.
By 100 days service as Commissioner		$300 00
by ex to Osceola bridge		6 00
by 1 day Eagleville bridge		3 00
by ex Eagleville bridge		1 75
by 1 day delivering election blanks		3 00
by ex deliv. elec. bl'ks		2 00
by 4 days delivering assess books		12 00
by ex delivering assess books		8 50
by 2 days delivering Reg. books		6 00
by ex delivering Reg. books		2 00
by 3 days delivering dup		9 00
by ex delivering dup		9 00
		362 25
		Dr.
To County orders		362 25

John Wolf,		Cr.	
By 87 days service as Commissioner		261 00	
by ex to Osceola bridge		6 75	
by 2 days delivering assess books		6 00	
by ex delivering assess books		2 60	
by 5 days delivering dup. and Reg. books		15 00	
by ex delivering dup. & Reg. books		8 79	
by 3 days delivering election blanks		9 00	
by ex delivering election blanks		4 89	
by 1 day to Eagleville bridge		3 00	
by ex Eagleville bridge		1 98	
		319 01	
		Dr.	
To County orders			319 01

EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

For order Jacob Dunkel, bal. on service as Com.		$776 00
" C L Buffington, making report of 1881		50 00
" Curtin & Co., balance on bridge		9 00
" W L Malin, telegraphing		2 85
" Joseph A Rankin & Son, insurance		75 00
" Bame's Safe & Lock Co., opening safe		35 00
" D W Kline, repairs on county bridge		5 50
" F Potts Green, ink		2 00
" L L Brown on account of safe		25 00
" W W Potter, freight on safe		9 60
" W G Morrison, services		36 75
" C M Bower, collecting fee		28 09
" Bame's Safe & Lock Co., for safe		175 00
" C M Bower coll. fee		44 55
" James Harris & Co., hardware, 1881		7 00
" H Beck, freight on index books		1 05
" D C Keller, deeds &c		148 18
" Frank E Bible taking acknowl'mts		2 00
" Dan'l Garman, livery hire		3 40
" Al S Garman service		2 50
" Hoover, Hughes & Co ballot boxes		3 00
" W G Morrison copying Registration		30 05
" D C Keller error taxes James F Laird tract		3 62
" John T Johnson postal cards postage		27 06
" Sam'l Brugger engineer Spring Creek bridge		26 00
" Sam'l Brugger eng. Osceola bridge		52 00
" Sam'l Brugger eng Osceola bridge		28 40
" H Y Stitzer wall paper for offices		38 48
" H Y Stitzer stationery and ledger		29 35— $1676 43

COURT HOUSE ACCOUNT.

To order Williams & Brore- pairs		$1 75
" Jno Proudfoot book rack Proth'y office		45 00
" James Cornelry office scrubbing		5 00
" Geo. Whippo rep'rs		75
" Henry Hoffman repairs		4 55
" R C Mallorey rep'rs		2 85
" James Caldwell removing ashes		2 50
" E W Sturdevant work and lumber		112 82
" W L Steele repairs		40 70
" O B Lambert plastering		8 00
" J C Johnston removing ashes		1 50
" J W Barnes 2 urinals		7 10
" Jacob Shrom binding matting		12 90
" S & Loeb matting for court roorm		159 90
" P B Crider & Son work and floring 2 offices		65 00
" M Morrrison mowing yard		1 00
" Robt. M'Knight gas		159 40
" James Flick wood		8 00
" Alexander & Co coal		169 81
" Al Brady cleaning office		6 75
" H K Hicks hardware		108 22
" Sam'l Deitige removing ashes		3 85
" John O'Leary cleaning ditches		3 40
" Jere. Fasig papering and re'ing offices		169 93
" Bart Galbraith janitor		350 00— $1450 69

COURT EXPENSES.

To order Martin Morrison tip staff		80 00
" Sam'l F Foster tip staff		80 00
" J S Parsons tip staff		80 00
" Crist Derr tip staff		70 00
" Bartrim Galbraith court crier		92 00
" N A Lucas county detective		263 85
" Grand jury Jan session '82		292 48
" Traverse jury 1st week Jan ses '82		519 52
" traverse jury 2d w'k Jan T '82		283 22
" traverse jury special term		171 40
" grand jury April session '82		181 27
" traverse jury 1st w'k April session '82		420 64
" traverse jury 2d w'k April T '82		282 00
" grand jury August session '82		156 68
" traverse jury August session '82		416 84
" traverse jury special term '82		208 24
" grand jury Nov. session '82		178 64
" traverse jury Nov. session '82		349 04
" traverse jury 2d w'k Nov term '82		397 80
" Wm F Reber court reporting		180 00
" Amt paid by Treasurer court reporting		315 00— $5022 62

BRIDGE ACCOUNT.

D H & C C Morrison superstructure of Osceola bridge		$1000 00
John A Dunkel abutments for Osceola bridge		650 00
Pittsburg Bridge Co. for superstructure of Spring Cr. bridge		1646 80— $3296 80

ELECTION EXPENSES.

	Feb'y, 1882.	Nov., 1882.	
Bellefonte W W	$ 9 00	$ 9 00	
" S W	9 00	9 00	
" N W	9 00	9 00	
Philipsburg boro.	25 17		
" 1st W		21 45	
" 2nd W		23 46	
Howard boro	20 09	15 65	
Millheim boro	22 60	17 10	
Milesburg boro	21 61	15 10	
Unionville boro	21 21	14 60	
Benner twp	9 72	9 80	
Boggs do	19 80	14 30	
Burnside do	23 10	22 05	
College do	20 25	15 45	
Curtin do	20 96	14 85	
Ferguson E prec	20 96	14 85	
do W do	16 47	23 90	
Gregg S do	21 77	19 45	
do N do	13 17	13 80	
Haines twp	22 54		
Haines W prec		20 50	
Haines do		16 60	
Half Moon twp	22 38	18 65	
Harris do	20 94	15 75	
Howard do	18 69	14 15	
Huston do	20 98	16 25	
Liberty do	21 09	16 95	
Marion do	21 80	18 60	
Miles do	21 93	18 05	
Patton do	20 45	16 65	
Penn do	22 16	20 15	
Potter N prec	21 48	18 00	
Potter S do	16 56	18 57	
Rush twp	26 52	23 45	
Spring do	17 00	11 60	
Snow Shoe do	19 70	15 65	
Taylor do	13 62	16 35	
Union do	20 24	15 05	
Walker do	17 73	13 25	
Worth do	21 65	17 25	
Taylor twp. V Beckwith cons't	9 60	2 00	
Bellefonte boro			
Isaac Lose cons't	11 00	2 00	
R H Foster Senatorial return judge	1 50		
D Woodring Cong return judge	1 50		
Z D Miles attending election	1 25		
H A M'Kee Cong			
clerk	4 00		
Simon Sellers ½ Moon	1 00		
L A Shaffer Senatorial clerk	4 00		
L A Shaffer general clerk	5 00		
J I Hageman general clerk	5 00		
J W Har t s o c k constable	2 00		
Pat Kelley school house	4 00—		$1368 97

COMMONWEALTH ACCOUNT.

Rachael Roop No 26 Nov session '81		$ 3 30
Wm Lucas No 11 Jan ses '82		3 48
Lewis Hess No 14 Nov session '82		3 00
Roy Hamler No 2 January '82		5 70
James Ardry do do do		5 58
E P Jones do do do 22		92
E P Jones do do do 9		98
J B Solt No 8 Nov session '81		3 43
John Robison No 2 Jan ses '82		5 70
H H Montgomery sundry cases		8 00
J C Harper sundry cases		48 50
W C Heinle sundry cases		57 00
N A Lucass		3 50
Richard Morgan sundry sundry cases		8 00
H H Montgomery sundry cases		8 00
W C Heinle per (cons't Funk)		10 60
Isaac Lose		1 94
A F Rote		1 40
John I Rankin Sundry cases		13 00
Isaac Lose		2 30
W Hepburn No 32 Aug ses '81		1 50
Chas Smith sundry cases		12 65
Nelson George		6 00
John B Mattern No 32 Aug ses '81		5 22
Lewis Hess No 6 Nov ses '81		2 70
Reuben H Meek No 15 Apr ses '82		12 36
Henry Lewis No 11 Apr ses '82		6 30
Jacob Beigle do		6 30
Miles Lewis do		6 30
Joseph Merryman do		6 30
John M'Coy do		7 38
G G Mattern no 32 Aug ses '81		4 56
N A Lucass no 11 Apr ses '82		12 24
Al S Garman [sundry witness fees]		80 22
H C Woomer no 11 Apr ses '82		6 36
Henry Beck do		4 56
Wm Miller do		6 30
Thos Weston no 2 Jan ses '82		1 75
Martin Gates no 11 Apr ses '82		6 00
N A Lucas		1 00
Adam Yearick no 11 Apr ses '82		4 50
John I Rankin sundry cases		34 38
W C Heinle sundry cases		44 00
H H Montgomery do		11 25
Joseph Hartzell no 12 Apr session '82		4 56
V Beckwith		28 05
W C Heinle no 11 Apr ses '82		97 00
J C Harper do		28 00
N A Lucas do		40 59
R H Meek no 15 Apr ses '82		4 32
D F Poorman no 11 Jan ses '82		17 85
W C Heinle no 10 Apr ses '81		10 88
Chas Smith sundry cases		6 70
J C Harper do do		11 00
W C Heinle do do		10 00
W C Heinle do do		43 00
John I Rankin do do		39 20
M J Dolan Aug ses '76		90
Marg't Swisher Centre Co vs. Huston twp		2 00
J H Brown sundry cases		2 50
Emil Confer Kelley et. al		3 04
Ed Smith do do		4 06
J Miles Green do do		6 00
M L Roth no 4 Nov ses '82		4 50
John I Rankin sundry cases		12 35
W C Heinle do do		56 00
W T Hall no 19 Nov ses '82		3 00
Ed Smith no 10 Nov ses '82		8 14
A Kholbecker no 11 Nov ses '82		3 18
H H Montgomery sundry cases		12 75
N A Lucas do do		12 75
J C Harper do do		25 00
Chas Smith do do		2 50
William Hassard no 3 Nov ses '82		4 09
N A Lucas Nov ses '82		3 66— $1038 72

WESTERN PENITENTIARY.

To order Warden	$189 81— $189 81

PRINTING ACCOUNT.

P Gray Meek	$317 20
E T Tutes	50 40
Deininger & Co	45 92
Shugert & Co	45 50
Wm T Bair	10 23
Fred Kurtz	58 00— $522 25

COMMISSION IN LUNACY.

James H Dobbins salary	$ 5 00
D Woodring	10 00
E L Orvis	15 00
S D Ray	30 00
E L Orvis	38 00— $98 00

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

James H Dobbins	$100 00— $100 00

DANVILLE HOSPITAL.

S S Shultz, Sup't	$791 34— $791 34

WARREN HOSPITAL.

John Curwin, Sup't	$1901 10— $1901 10

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

D M Wolf, Sup't	$164 92— $164 92

COUNTY AUDITORS' PAY.

F P Musser	$ 57 00
J S Proudfoot	75 00
C P Hews	75 00
J W Gephart (attorney)	120 00
Henry Beck (clerk)	45 00
W C Heinle auditing Proth'y's, Register's, and Recorder's account	35 00— $407 00

JURY COMMISSIONERS' PAY.

John Shannon	$ 3 14
D W Kline	28 10
J H Tolbert	14 02
Henry Beck clerk	22 50— $67 76

JOB WORK.

J H Wright & Co election blanks etc	$ 41 08
F L Hutter rebinding books	75 00
Wm Mann envelopes Register's office	8 22
F L Hutter fox notices	25 00
Wm F Murphy & Son envelopes Proth'y office	28 00
F L Hutter 4 index books u. s. l.	50 00
F L Hutter 2 deed books Rec. office	30 00
J H Wright & Co election blks	23 18
F L Hutter 4 order books etc	25 96
F L Hutter Orphans' Court docket	15 00
J C Harper Mechanics' Lein docket	15 00— $336 44

INQUISITION ACCOUNT.

J H Lever	$ 18 32
Joseph Adams (Cor)	14 11
James Duncan	12 70
Lewis Hess	24 04— $64 17

D. F. FORTNEY, ATT'Y.

	Cr.	
By salary	$225 00	
	Dr.	
To orders		$125 00

COMMISSIONERS' CLERK.

W Miles Walker salary	$700 00— $700 00

CONSTABLES' PAY.

Constables Jan session '82		$102 46	
do	April do do	94 98	
do	Aug do do	96 48	
do	Nov do do	98 64—	$392 56

ADAMS EXPRESS CO.

To order	$ 6 30— $6 30

NOTES AND BONDS PAID DURING THE YEAR

To order	B F Shaffer	$6000 00
do	Wm F Reynolds	2000 00
do	J P Gephart	1000 00
do	Balser Weber	4770 00
do	Angeline M'Bride	250 00
do	J B Henry	10000 00— $24720 00

INDEXING ACCOUNT.

To order	Henry Beck on act. indexing u. s. l.	$600 00
do	Wm A Tobias on act indexing records for Rec. office	1666 96
do	J C Harper on act indexing records in Proth'y office	1200 00— $3466 96

J. C. HARPER ACCOUNT

To order on account as Proth'y	$175 00— $175 00

HENRY BECK.

To order for service render'd	$ 15 00— $15 00

REFUNDING

To order	A C Hinton	$ 20 00
do	Dan'l Ayers	7 04
do	E B Hosterman	5 00
do	J H Wyle	1 36
do	W A Taylor	74 25
do	H D Lee	18 81
do	Sam'l Brickley	10 00— $131 46

W. A. TOBIAS.

To order recording bonds	$ 11 05— $11 05

REDEMPTION OF U. S. L. TAXES.

To order	A C Hinton $ 15 77
do	H A McKee 8 11
do	H A McKee 9 27
do	A C Hinton 6 71
do	A O Furst 152 13
do	John B Linn 7 07
do	H A McKee 12 41
do	S W Ray 44 47
do	H A McKee 6 52— $262 06

T. J. DUNKLE, SHERIFF.

To order on account	$875 00— $875 00

ROAD VIEWS.

To amt. paid by Commissioners	$ 180 50
To amt. paid by Treasurer	441 55— $622 05

D. C KELLER, TREASURER.

To amount salary	$2000 00
do paid for stationery	10 00— $2010 00
Total amt. of orders drawn	$56799 85
Balance in hands of Treasu'r	6367 42
	$65167 27

D. C. KELLER IN ACCOUNT WITH ROAD, SCHOOL AND POOR FUNDS U. S. L.

January 1st, 1883

To amt. road fund on hand January 2d, '82		$ 136 05	
do	school fund on hand Jan 2d, '82	159 61	
do	poor fund on hand Jan 2d, '82	107 90—	$ 394 56
do	road fund rec'd '82	8308 35	
do	school do do	9937 14	
do	poor do do	2903 66—	20549 15
			$20943 71
By amt road fund paid in '82		$ 6448 15	
do	school fund paid in '82	6714 75	
do	poor fund paid in '82	1930 31	
		$15093 21	
by Treas'r's com. on road fund rec'd '82		6415 93	
by Treas'r's com. on school fund rec'd '82		467 72	
by Treas'r's com. on poor fund rec'd '82		145 79—1030 44—	$16123 65
Balance in hand of Treas'r Jan 1st, '83			$4820 06
Balance road fund in hands of Treas. Jan 1, '83		$1579 32	
bal

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

—At—

WILLIAM WOLF & SON,

Equal to Any inthe County.

And far Superior to Most any other Stock.

Fine Dress Goods, latest styles—unrivaled for beauty,

Ladies only call and see it!

CLOTHING—Overcoats and suits for Men and Boys.

Hats, Notions, boots and shoes, all styles and every Variety. The PUREST and best GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, none but the best quality and best flavor.

Beats all for Bargains!

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.
U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best		5 to 6 cts.
Fine Dress Goods,	wool	6 to 50 cts.
All wool Cashmere		20 to 50 cts.
Flannels		7 to 40 cts.
Table Trimmings		17 to 20 cts.

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa,

A Lecture to Young Men
ON THE LOSS OF
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous debility and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.
41 Ann St., New York, P. O. box, 450.

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER
IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

E. GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

for N. Fremont St., Baltimore

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.
G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

SECHLERS!

NEW GOODS!

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

Over 5000 Druggists AND Physicians

Have Signed or Endorsed the Following Remarkable Document:

Messrs. Seabury & Johnson, Manufacturing Chemists, 21 Platt St., New York:

Gentlemen:—For the past few years we have sold various brands of Porous Plasters. Physicians and the Public prefer Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster to all others. We consider them one of the very few reliable household remedies worthy of confidence. They are superior to all other Porous Plasters or Liniments for external use.

Benson's Capcine Plaster is a genuine Parmaceutical product, of the highest order of merit, and so recognized by physicians and druggists.

When other remedies fail get a Benson's Capcine Plaster.

You will be disappointed if you use cheap Plasters, Liniments, Pads or Electrical Magnetic toys.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, PA. Feb. 1, 1883.
The Largest Paper in Centre County

TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST

SAN FRANCISCO, January 23.—Details have been received from Sydney, N. S. W. of a disaster in an Australasian mine, on December 12th, by which twenty-two miners lost their lives. The mine was accidentally flooded and after being imprisoned sixty hours five men out of twenty-seven in the mine were brought up in an exhausted condition. Only by clinging to the timbers could they keep their chins above water, and one by one during the sixth hours' struggle twenty-two of them dropped off exhausted and were drowned.

A WOMAN MURDERS HER THREE CHILDREN AND ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., January 23.—A terrible tragedy occurred here at noon to-day. The wife of John Zimbrick, a laborer, living in sixth street, killed her three children—the oldest of which was seven years of age, and the youngest eighteen months—in a most brutal manner, literally cutting them to pieces and disemboweling them. The attention of the neighbors was attracted to the scene by the woman's attempt to hang here herself in an out-house They cut her down and brought her into the house, where the horrible spectacle was discovered. Mrs Zimbrick was at once arrested. She took her arrest very coolly, stating that she had read in the Good Book that it was right to sacrifice children. She is doubtless suffering from religious insanity.

THREE TRAINS RUN OFF A TRESTLE NEAR CUMBERLAND
FIFTEEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Cumberland, Md, January 23.—This afternoon a wheel broke under a car of a train on George's Creek and Cumberland road, near Pompey, the smash throwing about sixty loaded cars and two locomotives down an embankment. All the killed and injured resided in Cumberland. The body of Baldwin has not yet been recovered from the wreck, which is of such extent as to block the road for several days.

Another account says three trains consisting of sixty-nine cars and three engines were coupled together and while going down a steep grade became unmanageable and started at a fearful rate of speed. At a high trestle the first engine left the track dragging all the cars after it. Seven dead bodies were found. There were fifteen men on the train and not one of them can be found alive.

NEW ROUTE WEST.

CAPITAL STOCK IS $18 000,000.

Harrisburg Patriot, Jan 26. A charter was issued yesterday to the Harrisburg and Western railroad company, the capital stock of which is $18 000,000. It runs to a connection with the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad, to a point in the county of Allegheny, nearly opposite the mouth of the Sewickley Creek railroad. The principal office is in this city. It will run through the counites of Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin, Huntingdon, Fulton Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny, and Washington. The capital of the company is $18,000,000, being at least $10,000 for every mile of road proposed to be constructed, and shall consist of 360,000 shares of the par value of $50 for each share. The officers of the company are a president and a board of six directors, and the following are the names and places of residence of those who shall manage its affairs for the first year until others are chosen in their places: President, Richard K. Sheldon, Philadelphia, William T. Sanger, Harrisburg; G. M. Watson, Allegheny, George O. Morgan, Allegheny; P. T. McNamara Pittsburg; George H. Grover, Allegheny; Frederick P. Grotevent, Harrisburg; H. C. Judson, Allegheny; C. R. McCullough, Pittsburg; Edwin W Smith, Charles I. Crawford and John W. Wiley Pittsburg.

—Princess Louise and her Lorne are in the United States. There is no doubt Louise will have her husband get himself a full suit of genuine American clothing at the Philad Branch just to show her royal mother, Victoria, how cheap Lewins sells clothing.

Three boys on a coasting sled at Reading on Friday evening passed under a train and, though the train was in rapid motion, they escaped unhurt.

The total production of petroleum in the Pennsylvania and New York oil fields for the past year approximates 26 000,000 barrels, the daily average for the year being a trifle over 71,000 barrels.

HOT HOUSE strawberries from New Jersey sell in New York for ten dollars a quart, or about twenty-five cents a strawberry.

Geo. P. James, Newville, Pa., says "Brown's Iron Bitters completely regulated my bowels when troubled with costiveness."

On Friday night the 19th a large frame, house on the Eyer farm, near New Berlin was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Messrs. James Schoch and John Moyer, and occupied by Mr. Jackson Moyer.

All the cities and all but twelve of the towns in Massachusetts voted at the november election upon the question of license, and the official return show an aggregate of 88 323 votes in favor of license and 76,953 against it.

—All kinds of country produce wanted at Brockerhoff's store, for which the highest prices are allowed, and goods sold at cost.

TRUE.

"Piles, bleeding, painful, dreadful Piles,
Writes Patrick Cunningham;
"These drove away my joys and smiles,
Made me a wretched man;
But, hearing of that wondrous cure,
Peruna, tried and true,
I tried it—now my blood is pure,
And so it will heal you!"

N. B.

The Bad and Worthless Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited*.

This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value.

As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B.

Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously cunningly devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits.

Beware of them. Touch none of them, but: Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. (9)

CENTRE HALL
Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP,
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Prices low and all work turned out first-class.
COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY.
jun22tf Centre Hall.

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS TEAS.
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13jul y Spring Mills, Pa,

HARDWARE — STOVE

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock of

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.
In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER
In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.
A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.
WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

TERMS—To take effect February 1st

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

Please notice change in Prices:

2000 yds. best Prints	4 cts.
2000 yds. best Muslins	4½ cts.
Arbuckles Coffee	14 cts

Everything reduced.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

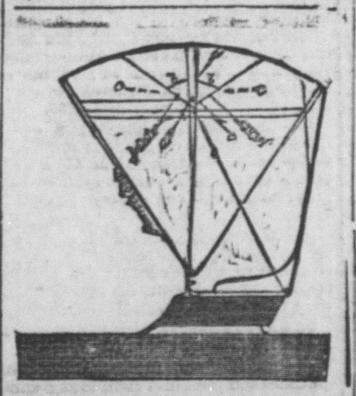
GRAIN! GRAIN!

Highest market rates paid for all kinds of grain

COAL!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, Egg, Stove, Chestnut and Pea coal, at the lowest rates.
G. A. RUNK.
14dc3m Spring Mills.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned, having the reputation of a first class Salesman, with twenty years experience in Central Penn'a, selling Farms, Farm-stock, Merchandise, &c., now offers his services to the citizens of Pennsvalley and surrounding country. Charges moderate. Address, JOSEPH L. NEFF,
11jan3m Roland, Centre Co., Pa.



PATENT 3 BOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice.

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat. allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall, Pa.

PE-RU-NA

$1,000

will be paid if any impurities or mineral substances are found in PERUNA, or for any case it will not cure or help. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Single Bottle $1.00; Six Bottles, $5.00.

PERUNA is purely a vegetable compound. It is not equalled by all other medicines combined. Strong language, but it is true.

PERUNA is more extensively prescribed by honest physicians than any other half-dozen remedies known to the profession.

PERUNA positively cures Consumption, Chronic Catarrh, and all Lung and Heart diseases.

As a Cough remedy, it has no equal; it positively cures all Coughs. You cannot take an overdose, as it contains no morphine.

For Intermittent Fever, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, the infallible remedy is PERUNA.

No matter what your disease is, where located, be you young or old, male or female, go at once for PERUNA.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's pamphlet on "The Ills of Life," gratis.

For Piles and Pelvic Diseases, take

MAN-A-LIN

$72 A week at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily, and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1jan1y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail free the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth faces. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, H. B. Vandell & Co. 12 *Barclay St. New York.*

TO CONSUMPTIVES

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, free, on receipt, with direction for preparing and using the same which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn st., Williamsburg, N. Y.

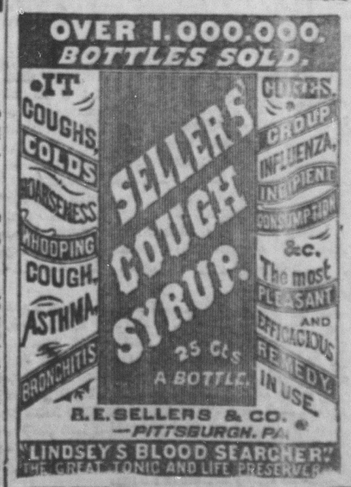
ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility Premature decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of humanity, send free to all who need it the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st. N. Y.

THAT WONDERFUL BOOK.
GUIDE TO SUCCESS.
WITH FORMS FOR BUSINESS AND SOCIETY

Is selling by tens of thousands. It is the most universally useful book ever published. It tells completely HOW TO DO EVERYTHING in the best way. How to be Your Own Lawyer How to Do Business Correctly and Successfully, How to act in Society and everywhere. A gold mine of varied information to all classes for constant reference. WANTED—AGENTS for all or spare time. To know why this book of REAL value and attractions is better than any other, apply for terms to H. B. SCAMMELL & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 10mar6m

OVER 1,000,000 BOTTLES SOLD.



"LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER" THE GREAT TONIC AND LIFE PRESERVER

Wanted

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!

For GEN. DODGE'S bran' new book, entitled

Thirty-Three Years Among
OUR WILD INDIANS!

A true record of the Author's Thirty-Three Years' Personal Experience among our Indians. With an able introduction By *Gen. Sherman.*

This new work was at once subscribed for by President ARTHUR and entire Cabinet, and by Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Hancock, and thousands of Eminent Men. GEN. GRANT says:—"It is the best book on Indian Life ever written." BISHOP WILEY (Methodist) says:—"It is a book of immense value." It is the only authentic account of our Indians ever published, fully revealing their "inner life," secret doings, exploits, etc. It is replete with thrilling experiences of the Author, and of famous Scouts, Trappers, Cow-boys, Miners, Border Ruffians, etc., vividly portraying Life in the Great West as it now is. 424 thousand in press. With Steel Engravings and Superb Chromo-Lithograph Plates in 12 colors, from photographs made by the U. S. Government expressly for this great work.

AGENTS! This grand book is now out-selling all others 10 to 1. *No competition.* Agents average 10 to 20 orders a day. We want 1000 more agents at once. *Exclusive Territory and Special Terms given.* Our large circulars with full particulars sent *free.* A fine Specimen Plate sent to subscribers for old territory. Address the sole publishers, B. [illegible] & Co, HARTFORD, CONN.

Agricultural.

Improving Wheat.

Before he can be successful in making the best better by crossing, the experimenter must be thoroughly acquainted with his wheats in every respect. Should he wish an offspring with harder grain than either of its parents, with stronger straw, etc., he must cross varieties that possess elements that will make them so in proper proportions. For instance, should he cross a hard flinty bearded wheat, that makes very poor flour but has fine straw and grain well clothed, upon a smooth weak-strawed wheat with fine grain, the offspring, the first year after crossing, will be of all colors, shapes and qualities—a diversity of forms. The heads will be of various lengths—some bearded and some smooth, some poorer in every respect than either parent, and some far superior, to all outward appearances. After the crossing, and after the first crop is ripe in the field, selection begins. In the first place the best heads are picked that are found on the best straw and possess the best chaff; next, after shelling, head by head, the best kernels are taken just as the stockman selects his best pig, pup or chicken to breed from. Now, it may be, and often is the case, that none of these offspring are worthy or as good as either parent: if so try again and again until success attends your efforts. If the proper rules are observed success is sure to follow, at least in half the trials made by an experienced hand.

Breed Up.

If a common cow has the marks of a good milker it is wisdom to breed from her. Whether or not her calf will inherit her good qualities time alone can tell. It is right here that the value of improved stock is greatest. Its characteristics are fixed and will be reproduced. It is here, too, where the value of a registered pedigree is apparent. The fact that a book contains the brief statement of the ancestros of an animal is nothing of itself. But the fact that it tells that an animal has certainly come from a long line of ancestors which have regularly transmitted their characteristics is very thing, for it not only shows that the animal itself possesses the family characteristics to a greater or less degree, but that it in turn will be able to transmit them. The common cow may reproduce herself, and she may not. The purely-bred cow will reproduce herself, with possibly slight variation, under proper breeding. It is too often the case that the owners of common cows get an erroneous impression when their attention has been called to the desirability of improving their herds. They are convinced, perhaps, that it would be to their interest to breed up, or rather to improve the character of their herds; but, thinking that the only way to do this is to purchase outright, they may not feel like going to the expense. Some of the best cows in the country are crosses of our common stock with the improved breeds, and if a man owns a common cow that has proved herself a valuable dairy animal he has excellent encouragement to use her for crossing. It is every man's duty to breed up. It is throwing away money to keep an inferior animal when we can just as well have a better one.

Value of the Poultry Business.

Every business that increases national wealth and promotes individual comfort and prosperity possesses an interest to the philanthropic commensurate to its importance. It is impracticable for census reports to fairly represent every industry. Should it be done in the simple matter of poultry and eggs the figures would astonish those who have given the subject only a mere passing thought. I am certain that the value and importance of the poultry business as a source of national wealth has not been fully appreciated. Judging from the census reports of the State of New York I am led to believe that the actual value of poultry in the United States is scarcely realized.

There can be but little if any less than three million farmers' families in the United States that keep poultry—hens simply. It is reasonable to suppose that on an average each family keeps at least ten hens, and that each hen lays 100 eggs annually. This would give an aggregate of 250,000,000 dozen eggs, which at a net valuation of 10 cents a dozen to the producer would make the net proceeds to the farmers $25,000,000! Does this startle the reader?

In New York alone, twelve years ago, the census report set down the actual value of poultry at $3,000,000. The city of Boston, according to statistics, expended for eggs in 1869, $2,000,000, and for poultry the same year, $3,000,000, making the enormous sum of $5,000,000 expended in a third-class city for poultry and eggs. I have no doubt but the estimate of $25,000,000 for eggs is a low one, while that of poultry sold would swell the amount of the poultry interest to more than $50,000,000. And this refers to hens alone. The additional amount in geese, turkeys, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons I will not attempt to consider.

A Nonsensical End.

To call a laundress a bosom friend is flat-irony.

Once upon a time, when General Ney, the Duke of Elchingen, who died last year, was commanding the cavalry at Versailles, a circus manager was introduced who came to obtain a dozen cuirassiers to take part in the grand entree of his circus. "Oh, I suppose you can have them!" answered the Duke. "What'll you pay them?" "Three francs a head!" "Three francs!" exclaimed the Duke, who was very prudent in money matters; "why, man, I'll go myself!"

A man named Dunlop requested Theodore Hook to make a punning allusion to his name. "Well, just lop off the last syllable," responded the wit, "and it's Dun."

Time and again, without any gain to himself, however, has an Austin tailor, Mr. Pinkney French, dunned Dr. W. R. Rodes. The latter has been owing the former a tailor's bill for the last four years. "Doctor, I am losing a great deal of time trying to collect that bill," said French. "You will get all your time back. I am going to pay you in time."

Heinrich Heine, when he was a student, once wrote to a friend: "Send me fifty thalers right away, or I will starve myself to death at your expense."

The London *World* has statistics to prove that lawyers have less sickness as a class than physicians, but as an offset physicians can get their medicines for about 50 per cent. off.

The Pullman train hadn't run more than ten miles before the robbers headed it. "You're lucky," said one of the passengers to the leader of the gang, "the porter hasn't been through the car yet."

The use of iron cannot increase the running qualities of a dog, but tin can.

A City of London policeman before Judge Maule, said he was in the hen (N) division. "Do you mean in the Poultry?" the Judge asked.

An Arkansas editor, in retiring from the editorial control of a newspaper, said: "It is with a feeling of sadness that we retire from the active control of this paper; but we leave our journal with a gentleman who is abler than we are, financially, to handle it—a gentleman well known in this community. He is the sheriff."

"What are the nine muses, pa?" asked a little boy who was reading mythological lore in the lower class "It is when the home 'nine' is beaten in a game of base ball, then the nine muses over it," was the reply.

Matches.

The fiftieth anniversary of the invention of matches by three Austrians was recently celebrated in Vienna. The inventor of the lucifer match lives in every country under the sun, and Austria will do as well as another. Fifty years ago, in England, matches had only reached the stage known as "lucifers," and were clumsy and inconvenient. Fox and Burne and Dr. Cohnson used to light their candles with flint and steel, though practice probably made them more skillful than we would be at such an operation. About the beginning of this century long brimstone matches took the place of the tinder. They were about six inches long, tipped with sulphur, and caught fire easily from the spark of the flint. In 1825 an elaborate apparatus called the "eupyrion" was in general use in the cities. This was a large mouthed bottle containing sulphuric acid, soaked in fibrous asbestos, and the matches, which were about two inches long and sold for a shilling a box, were tipped with a chemical combination of which chlorate of potash was the principal ingredient.

When the end of the match was dipped into the acid and rapidly withdrawn fire was produced. But the acid was inconvenient, the matches were likely to be spoiled by damp and the eupyrion soon went out of use. Another instrument called the "pyrophorus," the pneumatic tinder box, and the hydrogen lamp of Dobereimer were successfully used for short periods. In 1832 the first friction match was made and it was jokingly called a lucifer. Lucifers were substantially the same as our present matches pulled through a piece of sandpaper. The only change since then has been altering it from a silent to a noisy match, and the invention of the safety fuse, which will ignite only when rubbed upon chemically prepared paper.

A novelty in lace curtains is announced, which consists in the peculiarity of the design rather than in anything special in the fabric itself. It represents, within a border of floral design, a window with drapery and a view in perspective beyond. The idea may be new, but is certainly not artistic.

You never know how much water an umbrella is capable of containing until you accidentally stand it against the wall and on the pearl-colored carpet that cost $5 per yard.

Horse Hints.

Road horses should have their front feet stuffed with flax-seed meal twice a week.

When light shoes are needed, particularly hind ones, have them made of cast-steel.

Don't hook your horse to the sleigh the same as to your wagon, but give him more trace.

Horses wearing boots should have them loosened while under the shed at the road house.

If your horse should pull on one line or throw his head up and down and fight and pull on the bit have his mouth and teeth examined.

The hand-pieces of driving reins frequently become smooth from use, causing the hand to shift. In such cases rub the lines with powdered rosin.

If you wish to drive your horse with an open bridle have him tried with one before putting him to your top-wagon, otherwise he might get away with you.

When horses overreach lengthen the hind shoes; when they hit the front of the hind feet have the toe of the front shoes made narrow and concaved on the inside.

Some horses when trotting in putting their hind feet to the ground strike principally on the toe. Such horses should have the heels lowered, and should wear shoes without heels.

Skunk-cabbage is said to be good for heaves in teaspoonful doses night and morning. Moisten the hay and grain. Be careful with the diet. Never work a heavy horse on a full stomach.

Steel bits should be kept in a warm place until they are placed in the horse's mouth. Any person can realize the sensation of placing a cold bit in the horse's mouth by first touching it with his own tongue.

Tar is one of the most useful articles to be kept about a stable. Internally use a teaspoonful night and morning for chronic coughs; externally it is particularly useful in thrush and all diseases or wounds of the foot. Mixed with fish-oil it is one of the best remedies for hard or brittle feet.

An excellent remedy for mange is: Oil of turpentine, 1 pint; add cautiously 2 ounces of oil of vitriol, stirring the mixture constantly; then add 8 ounces linseed oil; to be rubbed in with a brush twice a day.

If your double team did not work to suit you to-day, one crowding to the pole while the other would pull his head to one side, see that the reins are right, and in hooking them to your wagon to-morrow put the off horse on the near side.

When heels and toes are required on a horse's shoes, instead of having the shoe turned down for heels have the heels and toes of cast steel and welded on. The heels should be put on half an inch from end of shoe and placed lengthwise.

For a horse that "pulls" use the overcheck with strap attached over the nose and under the lower jaw. For an extra hard-mouthed horse use a four-ring bit. Have a slide-loop on the front of the over-check, so that it can be moved up and down, as may be required; then have the cheek-pieces and over-check attached to the loose rings and the driving lines alone to the large rings.

Influenza is one of the most prevalent diseases at this time of the year. The first stage of the disease is generally mild and will readily yield to careful, nutritious diet, such as warm mashes, oatmeal gruel, suitable clothing and proper ventilation. If the respiration is troubled and the extremities cold, give a sedative medicine, rub the legs with dry mustard, bandage with flannel, and send for an expert.

What Parisians Dine Upon.

Paris is no longer the gastronomic paradise that it was of old. The Parisians dine on the architecture of set dishes on damask linen, on the brilliancy of the glassware, on the flowers that are on the table, on the white cravats of the waiters, but on butter at thirty cents a pound, and on ordinary wine from the wine-shops round the corner, on fish with the bones painted in bistre on the fillets by one of those mysterious and ingenious artists whose specialty it is to do "kitchen painting." The inventor of this industry was one named Chapellier, who invented the trade of "painter of turkey's feet." He had noticed that the poulterers had lost largely on stale tock. The sign by which the staleness of a turkey, for instance, is betrayed is the increasing paleness of the legs and feet. Chapellier invented a varnish to tone up the color. His successors have invented many other tricks which are the providence of second-class game and fish dealers. Oh, the meanness of some apparently brilliant Parisian households is awful to think of! I think, perhaps, the painter Ziem's table is the most phenomenal. Ziem hires half the dishes by the hour, and the guests are, of course, not allowed to touch them. The dessert is generally in wax, except one plate of cheap apples and a dish of nuts!

The Way Studies are Crowded Upon the Misses in the Public Schools.

She ran up against an iron railing and looked scared.

"I'll call a policeman," she said, pantingly, "if you insult me."

She was only fourteen, and her pretty, thin face, with a spot of carnation in each cheek, and her little flaxen curls hanging over her pale forehead as if trying to look into her blue eyes, gave her the adolescent aspect of a French doll. She had a bundle of books that must have weighed thirty pounds.

"But I don't want to insult you, my dear," said the reporter. "I only want to interview you."

"Interview me?" she exclaimed. "Oh, don't please. I haven't done anything. Go and see pa."

"Oh, nonsense," said the reporter; "we've been interviewing pa for years. He doesn't know anything about it. We've wasted our time interviewing school superintendents and principals and all the other people who won't know anything about it. Now we're going to interview you. Don't your head ache?"

"Mine? No!" (with a little astonishment.)

"Not when you have got to get all those books into it?"

"Oh, they don't make my head ache; it's my arms."

"Ah! I see. You carry them in your arms—not in your head."

Here the reporter made a mental exclamation. Wonderful feminine instinct, to carry the best things of life in its arms and not in its head!

"Will you let me read the titles of the books?"

"Yes, if you will strap them up again."

"Trigonometry! Do you study that?"

"Oh, yes."

"And surveying?"

She nodded her head affirmatively.

"And navigation?"

Another nod.

"Will you excuse me while I swear a little?"

"Well, turn your head away."

Reporter—Thunder and Mars! (sotto voice). What's this, French! Do you study French?"

"Oh, I'm in the French and German classes."

"You don't say so! But you haven't got into the Italian and Portuguese classes!"

"I don't think there are any Portuguese, sir."

"Well, if there had been, you'd have got into them, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, sir, I hope so."

"Physiology—do you study that?"

"A little, I've only just commenced that. After fluxions we talk half an hour at biology, and then go to applied mechanics and telegraphy. I'm going to commence organic chemistry on Monday, after my music, but Ma thinks it will interfere with my painting in oil."

"I should think it would. Don't you ever sleep or play?"

"Oh, yes. I play the whole of Czerney's exercises for the piano every morning, and I am learning the overture to Tristan and Isolde. I used to go to sleep in the class-room, but it was awful mean, and I got over it. Miss—, our principal, says that if we knew what the mission of women is in the nineteenth century we will not be caught napping. Besides, if I went to sleep I wouldn't pass."

"Pass what?"

"The examination."

"But you might pass some other things."

"What other things?"

"Why, vertigo, nervous exhaustion, premature decline."

"Oh, I don't study those yet."

"No, I see you don't."

"Let me go now, please."

"Wait a moment, I want to ask you one other question. Don't you ever feel tired?"

"O, what's the use of feeling tired! I haven't got time. If a girl got tired she wouldn't pass, would she?"

"I suppose not. But after you've passed you intend to leave this world, don't you?"

"O, no. When I pass I'm going to study for the stage, and get a yacht and live in Chicago, but you musn't put that in the paper, because I wouldn't like Pa to know it."

Then the American infant picked up her books, gave her head a little toss and went off with a saucy air.

De humblest man in de world ain't de man dat is fixin' to be hung, but de man what hab jist got over a drunk. He feels like ebrybody is a p'inting de finger ob scorn at him, an' when one ob his fren's speaks of some little happenin' ob de spree, he bleeds inside. But he ain't entirely cured. After awhile he 'gins ter feel big agin an' forgettin' his shame, he gets drunk. Den ebrybody seems ter be 'gratulatin' him till he gets through wid his foolishness. Oh, Ise been dar.—*Ark Traveler.*

Many statesmen look upon a morning cocktail as a constitutional amendment.

Mark Twain as a Horseman.

Joaquin Miller says: I remember at a dinner at the Garrett Club, which he had given to Mark Twain and myself, he rode his favorite hobby, the saddle, almost to the verge of anger. You see, Mark Twain was then lecturing, or about to lecture, on "Riding the Mustang." Trollope began to talk riding with the soup, and endeavored hard to draw the great humorist out and get the advantage of his long experience with the mustang in the Far West. But Mark was silent and very thoughtful. He essayed once or twice to talk about Jerusalem, and even made some faint allusions to the old masters; he went off eloquently on the weather two or three times. But he left the discussion of the question entirely to Trollope and myself, greatly to the disappointment of the former.

After dinner, as we sauntered back to Mark's Hotel (the Edwards', St George's square), where he was living in great state on the same floor with Disraeli, Mark pulled me up suddenly under a lamp-post, and said, in his dry, slow and inimitable way: "Look here, old boy, now why didn't you help me out of that hoss business, eh?"

"Didn't know you wanted any help, Mark."

"Well, now, didn't you see me trying to talk about Jerusalem and the weather and the state of future punishments? Why, look here." And he pulled out of his vest-pocket a short dozen of little bits of pasteboard. "See them? Tickets for that riding-school in Queen-street, down by Hyde Park. I bought a dozen of 'em the other day. Have eleven left. Take 'em; take 'em all. I'll never go back there as long as I live. I've used one. I got on one of the old mares there and she scraped me off, and I won't go back there no more."

"What!" said I, "don't you know how to ride?" "Never was on a horse before, and never will be again. But, you see, as I am lecturing on how to ride a mustang, I thought I ought to know something about horses. But I know enough."

"But," said I, as we parted, "you don't mean to tell me you know nothing about horses?" "Nothing—nothing at all, and don't want to. You see' I'm a steamboat man."

Noble Thoughts.

Nothing is so reasonable and cheap as good manners.—[Don Quixote.

All who joy would win must share it. Happiness was born a twin.—[Byron.

As the rolling stone gathers no moss, so the roving heart gathers no affections.—[Mrs. Jameson.

Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune, but great minds rise above it.—[Washington Irving.

It is in vain to gather virtues without humility; for the Spirit of God delighteth to dwell in the hearts of the humble.—[Erasmus.

The bore is usually considered a harmless creature, or of that class of irrational bipeds who hurt only themselves.—[Maria Edgeworth.

The true grandeur of humility is in moral elevation sustained, enlightened and decorated by the intellect of man.—[Charles Sumner.

The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of man the country turns out.—[Emerson.

He who does not respect confidence will never find happiness in his path. The belief in virtue vanishes from his heart, the source of nobler actions becomes extinct in him.—[Auffenberg.

'Tis a rule that goes a great way in the government of a sober man's life, not to put anything to hazard that may be secured by industry, consideration or circumspection.—[L'Estrange.

It is when our budding hopes are nipped beyond recovery by some rough wind that we are the most disposed to picture to ourselves what flowers they might have borne if they had flourished.—[Dickens.

There are moments when the pale and modest star, kindled by God in simple hearts, which men call conscience, illumines our path with truer light than the flaming comet of genius on its magnificent course.—[Mazzini.

The character of the publican and sinner is not always practically incompatible with that of the modern Pharisee, for the majority of us scarcely see more distinctly the faultiness of our own conduct than the faultiness of our own arguments or the dullness of our own jokes.—[Geo. Eliot.

Drapery, as the means of modifying the stiff and cold appearance of the entrance hall, is not made as much of as might be. Whenever it can be employed either as a portiere over a door or across an archway, as well as for hangings for the staircase windows, it will, if made of suitable material and harmonizing in color with the walls and woodwork, warm and lighten the hall and give it a much homelike and hospitable aspect.

The Religions of the World.

A Statement of the Real Facts in Regard to Their Denominational Strength.

The *Southern Cross*, of Buenos Ayres, has the following:

There is probably no other topic which is so often warmly discussed in religious circles as the numerical strength of the various Christian bodies in the country. One will maintain that the denomination to which he belongs is larger than any other. His statement will be promptly and warmly contradicted, and neither party will be convinced that the other is right, and it is certain that hard feelings are thus engendered. Editors not unfrequently are appealed to for a statement of the real facts in regard to denominational strength. It is partially to answer some of these inquiries and partially to enlighten the general public on this topic that the statistics contained in this article are given.

The patient investigation of the numerical strength of the various Churches of the United States up to January 1st, 1891, being the latest reliable statistics, furnishes instructive material for reflection and study. Many persons who have believed that the Methodists headed the list have been in error. The Catholics, though having only 5670 churches and 6612 priests, have 6,174,202 members. There are in the Methodist Church 2,736,494. There are 2,260,431 Baptists. It will thus be seen that there are about three times as many Catholics as Methodists or Baptists, and that there is a close rivalry between the last two.

Taking the Church proper, the Baptists exceed the Methodists in numbers, but reckoning all in each denomination, which is as fair for one as another, the Methodists rank next to the Catholics. There are 891,458 Presbyterians. The Lutherans number 684,570; Christians (Disciples of Christ), 567,448; Congregationalists, 383,685; Protestant Episcopalians, 328,876; United Brethren in Christ, 155,473; Reformed Church in the United States, 154,742; United Evangelicals, 144,000; Mormons, 110,377.

Having given the numerical strength of the various religious denominations in North America, it will probably interest the reader to be briefly informed concerning the creeds and the distribution of the various religions throughout the world. The estimated population of the earth is 1,348,700,000 persons. As to their creeds, the Buddhists, Shintos and followers of Confucius numbered 482,600,000; Christians, 382,200,000; aboriginal tribes, practicing fetichism, and other pagans, 227,000,000; Mohammedans, 122,400,000; Brahminical Hindoos, 120,000,000; Jews, 7,000,000, and the Parsees, 1,000,000. As to the distribution of the religions, the Catholics, the largest body of religionists in the world, are greatest in number in France; having there 35,500,000; in Austria, 27,904,308; South America, 26,754,000; Italy, 26,648,679; Spain, 16,825,000, and Germany, 15,371,227; and are to be found all over the world, numbering in all 202,367,858.

The Protestants of various sects come next, and predominate in the United States, which has 30,000,000; Germany, 25,835,558; Great Britain, 28,000,000; Sweden, 4,313,800; Russia, 4,000,000; Austria, 3,558,000; South America, 2,000,000—aggregating in all 108,629,509, or about one-half as many as the Catholics. The Greeks have 54,000,000 in Russia, and the rest are to be found in Turkey, Austria, Greece and Germany, aggregating 70,482,000. The Armenians and Abyssinians number 3,000,000 respectively; the Jacobites, 950,000; Nestorians, 170,000 and the Maronites, 150,000. These are all of the Christian religions of the civilized world, and the total membership is 388,249,764. As there are 1,348,700,000 inhabitants of the earth, and 388,249,764 of the above class of Church members, there are 960,450,236 individuals who manifestly have a religion of their own or their fathers, so to speak. These are the Buddhists, Shintos, Aborigines, Pagans, Parsees Mohammedans, Hindoos and Jews, whose numerical strength has been given.

A Man of Considerable Tact.

"I declare," exclaimed Rogerson, "I never saw a man of such consummate tact as Pingleton. You know what a bore Clinger is? Why, he has come into my office day after day, and hung around until I have been half a dozen times on the point of braining him. I have thrown out all manner of hints, but the fellow wouldn't budge until he got ready. But Pingleton has that happy way you know. Why, he got rid of the bore just as easily as you would get rid of a five-dollar bill at a church fair. Ah! Pingleton is a man of tact!" "How did Pingleton do it?" "Oh, he simply took Clinger by the coat collar, forced him toward the door and told him if he didn't go instanter he'd kick him down stairs. Now, that's what I call tact. A wonderful man is Pingleton. Such a knowledge of human nature, you know!"

THE DECLINE OF FAITH.

As in some half-burned forest, one by one,
We catch far echoes on the dreary breeze,
Born of the downfall of its ruined trees—
While even through those that stand slow shudderings run,
As if fate's hand were sternly laid thereon:
Thus, in a world smitten by foul disease—
That pest called Doubt—we mark by sad degrees
The fall of lordliest faiths that wooed the sun:
Some, with low sigh of parted bough and leaf,
Strain, quivering downward to the abhorred ground;
Some totter feebly, groaning, toward their doom;
While some, broad-centuried growths of old Belief,
Sapped as by fire, defeatured, charred, discrowned,
Fall with loud crash and long, reverbant boom!

Thus, fated hour by hour, more gaunt and bare,
Gloom the wan spaces, whence—a power to bless—
Unbourgeoned once, in grace or stateliness,
Some creed divine, offspring of light and air
What then? Am I must we yield to bleak despair,
Beholding God himself wax less and less,
Paled in the skeptical flame-cloud's whirl and stress,
Till lost to love and reverence, hope and prayer?
O Man! When trust is blind and reason reels
Before some fiery, fierce Iconoclast,
Turn to thy Heart that reasons not, but feels;
Creeds fall, shrines perish! "Still" (her Instinct saith)—
"Still the Soul lives; the Soul must conquer Death!
Hold fast to God, and God shall hold thee fast!"

Priests and Bishops.

Important Decision in the Supreme Court in Michigan.

In the State Supreme Court the following decision was filed at the June term:

Alphonse Rose, plaintiff in error, *vs.* John Vertin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Marquette, defendant in error.

The Bishop of a Diocese is not, from his position as Bishop, personally liable for the salary of a priest in charge af a church in such Diocese.

Error to Marquette.

F. O. Clark, for plaintiff in error.
W. P. Healy, for defendant in error.

Graves J. The plaintiff sued in the character of assignee and owner of a claim of Joseph F. Berube for $300 on account of services by said Berube as a priest in the now Diocese of defendant. A verdict in the defendant's favor was ordered by the Court.

Berube was placed on duty as an officiating priest by defendant's predecessor, Bishop Mrack, and the entire claim in suit arose during that Bishop's time and before the defendant came in. The main facts of the case are undisputed, and the only question is concerning their effect, and in my opinion they show distinctly that the relation between Bishop Mrack and the priest was never that of hirer and hired in any sense implying an obligation on the Bishop to pay the priest. The Bishop was the priest's superior, and according to the established order of things in the economy of the Church government, regulating the degrees, subordination and the methods of administration, it was the province of the Bishop to designate the place for the priest to exercise his functions, and prescribe under certain limitations the rules and precepts for his guidance and control. But both were common servants of the Church and the service of the priest was not then a service for the Bishop, nor was the Bishop in respett to the employment a principal. In the course of the administration the Bishop assigned the priest to a theatre of duty and gave him certain rules and instructions, and it was manifestly understood on both sides that the Bishop was not to be held responsible in law for the salary.

On the contrary, the conclusion is unadvoidable that the council of the congregation, on whom the Diocesan regulations cast the duty to provide a support for the clergy, were wholly trusted to supply the necessary means to pay the plaintiff's assignor. It was surely competent for Berube to serve in reliance on that resource, and run the risk of failure, and there is no doubt that he did so. Exactly similar arrangements are taking place every day. Men are constantly going into positions under appointment by superior agents, and where no liability for compensation rests in the employing agent, and the means of payment if they came at all are to come from another source.

Cases of illustration are infinite.—They abound in business operations, and marked instances may be seen in the great missionary enterprises which are carried on. No one supposes the existence of a legal liability. This view decides the case, and makes it unnecessary to discuss the question whether in any event the present Bishop could be held as the successor of Bishop Mrack.

The judgment is affirmed with costs.

(The other Justices concurred.)—*Michigan Paper.*

The Yellowstone Park.

The Yellowstone Park is simply a land of wonders and surprises. Such photographs as I have seen totally fail to give the slightest conception of it. There is nothing like it in the world. The Swiss Alps appear small and indifferent to me after seeing these mammoth sulphar springs and geysers. They are literally indescribable. Their extent, their variety, their infinite irregularity must be seen to be realized. Their incrusted forms seem to have a law of their own construction. Imagine a series of huge basins, formed as regularly as the fountains in the European city, leaning over each other hundreds of feet in height, and each varying in color from a dull lake-red to snow white.

There are high hills of beautiful crystallized sulphur, countless geysers of hot sulphur water, that throw up jets and columns from 20 to 200 feet. As a great sanitarium it seems to me the park will some day be a national resort. It is bountifully watered by clear streams that abound in fish, and game is plentiful.

Except the Marshall House, a rude frame structure, there is no place of accommodation there as yet, and while the trails and roadways obvious enough and fairly passable for vehicles, there has been a strange omission on the part of the government custodians to erect signboards at the crossings giving the distances and the directions to the various points.

A government police is sadly needed to prevent wanton and careless conflagrations, which have already destroyed vast bodies of valuable timber, and disfigures the face of the country. There can be no doubt of the abundance of game in the park. I saw a herd of elk on three different occasions, scattered antelope every few days, and bear tracks were plenty in the snow. We had no difficulty in procuring elk meat, and what was far better, the meat of the wild mountain sheep. It was the best mutton I ever tasted; in flavor and delicacy I think it was superior to the famous Welsh mutton. Capt. Gorringe counted more than three hundred sightseers; they came principally from the Pacific coast. We also came across companies of men engaged in fishing and shooting and drying and salting the trout o winter use.

Bagging a Bull Elephant.

A correspondent of the *Cape Times* gives the following account of an elephant shooting expedition undertaken by four Europeans from the neighborhood of Knysna: "The party entered the forest and after crossing numerous spoors finally came upon that of a veritable patriarch, which they followed for about an hour; but the old gentleman's wanderings becoming too tortuous and intricate the party decided on taking a straight course through the forest toward the sea. Finding traces of a numerous herd, the spoor of these was followed until about twelve of our canine assistants in the proceedings lifted up their voices and announced the vicinity of the mighty game. As a warning of approaching danger, such an expression of feeling on their part was hardly necessary, as the noise of falling trees, the crackling of brushwood and the shrill and peculiar trumpetings of these huge creatures was quite sufficient to cause every one who had not already raised himself to a safe elevation to wish that he had devoted some of his idle hours to practicing the art of climbing. Such a serious view of the case was hardly necessary this time, however, as the herd scampered off, leaving one of their number, a fine bull, to square matters with his tormentors.

The party then rushed forward, each anxious to secure for himself the best chance of a shot, but their ardor was somewhat chilled by a sudden and angry trumpeting on the part of the elephant, which always indicates that he is in the act of charging. Then followed a succession of extraordinary manœuvres on his part, the huge brute tearing up trees, some of them actually nine inches in diameter. Two of the party just gained a friendly branch for the purpose of reconnoitering, when the elephant, persecuted by the dogs, charged straight up to the tree and stood right under the branch where they were standing. In this position it was considered inadvisable to fire, as if death had not been instantaneous the elephant might have easily caught them. Almost immediately the elephant was seen coming straight toward the party. On he came in good style and after a fashion that left little doubt as to his intentions. There was no cover of any kind, so the party stood their ground. The elephant was now within less than 20 yards distance, and one of the party fired, but the shot failed to stop him. The matter was getting rather serious; he was now within eight yards, making straight for the party. Another gentleman, who was armed with a double gun of powerful calibre, now fired but having only a very imperfect footing on the stump the recoil pushed him off and he fell right in the enemy's way.

His shot, though splendidly aimed, passed, as was afterwards ascertained, through the elephant's trunk, and glancing off under the ear, did him little actual damage. He was now within a stride of the stump upon which all were standing. The others, who seemed to be reserving their fire too long, now let him have it, and six bullets were put into him; these told, he turned outside of the tree and stubbornly retreated. So close did he pass that almost every one of the party could have touched him with their rifles. As he retreated, the gentleman who fell had recovered himself, and gave him a parting shot in the side, the result of which was a very perceptible stagger on the part of the elephant, and was the first symptom he had yet shown of getting the worst of it. He now charged at the dogs, and having covered a distance of about thirty yards was again brought to bay; this time he received a volley of bullets and displayed as much indifference about the matter as if he only received a shower of mealies. Up to this he showed great coolness and command of temper. Another volley at about fifteen yards distance effected a wonderful change.

Then commenced such terrific screams and yells of rage—the brute knocking over everything he came in contact with—as surpass description. He was now thoroughly aroused; the firing became general, and it was every man for himself. Right and left he charged, the thick bush giving way before him like bulrushes before the wind. His course could be easily seen by the swinging motion of the trees as he pushed by them or smashed them beneath his feet. This, the first really serious exhibition of temper on his part, caused the entire party to draw together. They took up a position between two small trees, and upon an old stump about eighteen inches high. It took ten more shots to finish him. He made his last stand at the foot of a large yellowwood tree, against which the sagacious brute leaned for support. Three times he charged from this tree, and as many times returned. He was now showing signs of weakness and his trumpeting became less frequent. Collecting all his strength he made another rush for his enemies. This time he was hit hard; he staggered, trumpeted once more, and with a tremendous yell sank heavily to the ground and died in a few seconds. He had twenty-seven bullets buried in him.

A Human Monster.

Mr. Paul Bert has lately sent to the editor of *La Nature* from Geneva, two photographs of a human monster exhibited there, living and aged five years, having been born at Turin in 1877. It has two heads, four arms, and two chests, but one abdomen and pelvis, and two legs; that is, it is double above the middle of the body. The fusion of the two bodies begins at the sixth rib. From due examination and from what has been observed in previous monsters of the kind, they were named Xiphodyme by Isodore Geoffroy, St. Hilaire. It may be affirmed that there are four lungs, two hearts, and two stomachs; the small intestine is double at its commencement, but is in greater part simple.

They are really two individuals. The right leg obeys only the right individual, who alone feels any one pinching it; and similarly with the left. The sensibility of half the body is in exclusive *rapport* with the head of the same side. The two individuals were baptized doubly under the names of Jean and Jacques. They are equally developed from physical points of view, except a slight club foot on Jacques' leg, and intellectually they are much alike. Their intelligence is normal; they reply the questions of visitors in French, Italian and German. They seem to be gentle and amiable, also lively, often playing together while lying on cushions, or on the knees of their reputed father. It is said that they have never been ill.

It has been shown in the case of other double monsters, that one may have an inflammatory fever, while the other continued well; but the like could not occur with infectious disease or poisoning. Several cases of these Xiphodyme monsters have been recorded in history, but very few of them have lived.—*Irish Times.*

The Cock-Tails Did It.

Invisible lemon: A man recently fell down on Warren street. He was a large individual, and took up lots of the sidewalk, and a bystander thought it the proper time to be funny. "How did you come to fall?" he inquired. "On a bit of lemon—"Yes, sir; on a bit of lemon," replied the corpulent one. "But I see no lemon," replied the funny man. "Well, who said you could?" savagely roared the corpulent individual, as he got up and dusted himself off with his handkerchief. "Can any one see the lemon in half a dozen cocktails, say?"

A Simple Way of Making the Stars Regulate Your Watch.

It is not generally known that there is available to every one a most simple and accurate method of regulating a clock or watch, when access to standard time at short intervals is inconvenient or impossible. It consists simply in observing the time at which any particular star sets, or passes the range of two fixed objects on different nights. It is necessary to have the correct clock time to start with; after that, a clock may be kept within a very few seconds of standard time for any number of years without any difficulty. The sun cannot be used for this purpose, for the reason that there are only two days in the year when it is on the meridian of a place at noon by clock time. It may be a much as fourteen and a half minutes fast, or sixteen and a quarter minutes slow on different days; and besides, the determination of its altitude with any degree of accuracy requires the use of special instruments, and much skill in observation.

To determine the time by observation of a star, on the contrary, is a matter of great ease, and no instruments are necessary. The mode of operation is as follows: Select two fixed points for a range of observation. If a westerly window can be chosen which faces any building anywhere more than twenty-five to thirty feet distant, we have as good a post of observation as we can desire. Drive a nail or stick a pin into the window jamb; or, if anything more substantial is wanted, fix a thin piece of metal with a very small hole in it to sight through in any convenient place, so that you can observe the time any star sets or sinks below the roof of the adjacent building, or whatever may be chosen as the more remote sight. Then choose some well-defined star, the brighter the better, and with your timepiece set right, to start with, observe the time it passes the range of your sights. The exact time, as well also as the date of this observation, should be recorded; then to find out at any subsequent time, how much your watch has varied from correct time, observe the same star, and recollect that it sets just three minutes and 55.90914 seconds earlier on any given night than it did the preceding night. Thus if our first observation was taken some night when the star set at nine hours, fifteen minutes and twenty-three seconds; and at our second observation, taken just one week later, set at eight hours, forty-seven minutes, and fifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch had kept correct time. If it set at eight hours, forty-five minutes and fifty-two seconds, we would know that our watch or clock had lost two minutes during the week. And similarly for any other variation. If the time at which it had set had been eight hours, forty-nine minutes and fifty-two seconds, we should see that our watch had gained two minutes, and so on.

If the location of our sights admit of it, we should select a star 90°, as nearly as possible, from the pole star, for its apparent motion will be greater than that of one near the pole, and the liability of error will be diminished. If a suitable selection can be made, the error need not be more than three or four seconds, and it will not be accumulative.

From the fact that any given star sets nearly four minutes earlier each night, it is evident that it will after a while begin to set during daylight. Before this occurs it will be necessary to transfer the time to some other star, which sets later. Thus we see that the later in the evening our first observation is taken, the longer the same star may be used. To transfer the time, of course is very simple, you merely have to observe the star you have been using, note the time, and also the error and rate of variation of your watch; then as late as convenient the same evening, select the new star, not too near the horizon, observe its time, and from the data of the first observation, calculate the exact time of its setting, or passing the range of your sights. This is a very simple matter and requires no explanation. Then use the new star as long as possible, and transfer to another, and so on.

To facilitate observation and calculation, the following table from *Trautwine's Pocket Book* is inserted.

Table showing how much earlier a star passes a given range on each succeeding night:

Nght.	Hr.	Min.	Sec.	Nght.	Hr.	Min.	Sec.
1	—	3	55.91	17	1	6	50.47
2	—	7	51.82	18	1	10	46.38
3	—	11	47.73	19	1	14	42.29
4	—	15	43.64	20	1	18	38.20
5	—	19	39.55	21	1	22	34.11
6	—	23	35.46	22	1	26	30.02
7	—	27	31.37	23	1	30	25.93
8	—	31	27.28	24	1	34	21.84
9	—	35	23.19	25	1	38	17.75
10	—	39	19.10	26	1	42	13.66
11	—	43	15.01	27	1	46	9.57
12	—	47	10.92	28	1	50	5.48
13	—	51	6.83	29	1	54	1.39
14	—	55	2.74	30	1	57	57.30
15	—	58	58.65	31	2	1	53.21
16	1	2	54.56				

Love's Echoes.

Her Answer.

Through a garden decked with myrtle
Wandered I one Summer day,
Heard above the robin singing
To his mate a tender lay—
Heard the reaper's merry whistle
As he gleaned the golden wheat
Watching oft a dark-eyed maiden
Binding sheaves about his feet.
'Man and bird alike are happy,"
Said I, "darling, this is love,"
To sweet Nellie walking near me—
This, which life nor death can move.
"Can you doubt it?" then I asked her,
As she gazed in silence still
At the busy Ruth before us,
And the reaper on the hill.
"Doubt it?" and her blue eyes softened,
As she raised them to my face,
With a timid, witching shyness,
And her native maiden grace.
"Doubt it?" and I bent to listen,
As she whispered under breath,
With her head against my bosom—
"Love is stronger, dear, than death."

Swinburne.

If love were what the rose is
And I were like the leaf,
Our lives would grow together,
In sad or singing weather.
Brown fields or flowerful closes,
Green pleasure or gray grief,
If love were what the rose is
And I were like the leaf.

If I were what the words are
And love were like the tune,
With double sound and single
Delight our lips would mingle
With kisses glad as birds are
That get sweet rain at noon,
If I were what the words are
And love were like the tune.

If you were April's lady
And I were lord in May,
We'd throw with leaves for hours
And draw for days with flowers,
Till day and night were shady
And night were bright like day,
If you were April's lady
And I were lord in May.

Only Then.

I read a poet's tender lay;
The printed words seemed bright,
So wisely eloquent were they
Of love's delight;
Then heard it, wedded to a strain
Most musically sweet:
The blended meaning of the twain
Grew more complete.

But when I turned to look on you,
Who listened there beside,
And met your eyes of violet hue,
My love, my bride,
Then, only then, that song's deep heart
Lay beautiful and bare.
I felt the tears unbidden start
With rapture rare;

For words tell much, and music more,
But deepest meaning lies
In those clear fountains of love-lore—
A woman's eyes.

A Ghost.

Love will you let me in?
I am knocking at the door.
Love, can I shelter win
Close beside you, as of yore?
Of my grave I am aweary,
Narrow, narrow, dark and dreary;
Wildly from its clasp I flew,
Love, just to look at you.

I am so white and chill;
Love, will you shrink away?
If you will not kiss me still
Do not let me in, I pray.
I have cross'd the mighty river;
Will you fear me? Do you shiver?
If your arms refuse to woo,
Death is more kind than you.

Love, if you were a ghost
And I were alive and warm—
Ah, perhaps—I will not boast—
I might shudder at your form;
I might flee before the presence
Of an unembodied essence.
Hush! hush! it is not true,
Love, I should know 'twas YOU.

The Wolf Boy.

One morning, many years ago, Mr H—, who happened at that time to be a magistrate and collector of Etawah district, was out riding, accompanied by two sowars, or mounted orderlies. They were passing over a portion of the road that lay in the vicinity of the river Jumna, when two half grown wolf cubs crossed their path, and, following them more slowly, came a very remarkable looking creature, which shambled along on all fours in an extraordinary uncouth fashion. This proved to be a wolf child.

Letting the other two go on their way unmolested, the three men proceeded to hunt down the human cub, and succeeded in bringing it to bay. As they wished to take the creature alive, and were altogether unwilling to hurt it in any way, they found the greatest difficulty in attempting to secure, as it fought, bit and clawed with extreme fierceness and pertinacity. Indeed, having driven it into a corner, Mr. H— and one of the sowars had to mount guard, while the other native proceeded to the nearest village and got a stout blanket for the purpose of throwing it over its head, and it was by this means that the capture was at length effected.

All the way home; the wolf child, behaved like a mad thing, screaming and howling, now piteously, and now in a paroxysm of impotent rage. It was, however, taken to Mr. H—'s house, but it would not be comforted, and for a long time it refused every kind of food, including raw meat.

The creature was a boy of about eight years of age; and it may here be stated that no female child has ever been heard of or seen. It is not easy to assign a sufficient reason for the fact that no females have never been so discovered, unless we believe that being less vigorously constituted, they have been unable to withstand the terrible hardships of such an existence, and have very soon sickened and died. In appearance, this boy was exceedingly repulsive; his features were blunt and coarse, and their expression brutalized and insensible. As to his habits they were exactly those of a wild animal.

Mr. H— caused minute inquiries to be made throughout the neighboring villages as to whether the inhabitants had lost any children through their having been carried off by the wolves, and if so, whether they could recognize the human waif that had been recovered by means of birth-marks or other indelible tokens. In the course of a few days, the father and mother of the lad were discovered. They identified him by means of certain well defined marks about the breast and shoulders, and stated that he had been carried away by the wolves when he was about two years of age.

His parents, however, found him most fractious and troublesome—in fact, just a caged wild beast. Often during the night, for hours together, he would give vent to most unearthly yells and moans, destroying the slumbers of his neighbors, and generally making night hideous. On one occasion his people chained him by the waist to a tree that stood near the hut which was situated on the outskirts of the village. Then a rather curious incident occurred, it was a bright moonlight night, and two wolf cubs—undoubtedly, those in whose companionship he had been captured—attracted apparently by his cries, while on the prowl, came to him, and were distinctly seen to gambol about and play with him with as much familiarity and affection as if they considered him to be quite one of themselves. They only left him on the approach of morning.

The wolf-boy, however, did not survive long. Accustomed to the wilds for at least half a dozen years, captivity, and the change in his mode of life appeared not to agree with him, for he gradually pined away and died. He never spoke a word; nor did a single ray of human intelligence ever shed its refining light over his poor, debased features.

Showing His Displeasure.

Col. Fergusson cites a most amusing instance of the exaggerated importance which the Earl of Buchan attached to his public censure. The then youthful Dragon of Whig idolatry, the Edinburgh *Review*, published in October, 1808, an article on Don Pedro Cevallos' account of the French usurpations in Spain, the unpatriotic tone of which alarmed even those Whigs which had been diligently lending their countenance of Bonaparte as a means of embarrassing the Tory ministry. This article was the work of Brougham; and though Jeffrey had endeavored to take the sting out of the more offensive passages, it raised a tempest little less violent than that excited by the Chaldee manuscript nearly ten years afterward. "It is recoreed that Lord Buchan, at his abode in Castle street, with the utmost solemnity, after having directed his servant to open the door and to take a number of the *Review* containing the offensive article, and in technicle phrase, *tee* it in the innermost part of the lobby, personally kicked the book out of his house to the centre of the street, where he left it to be trodden under foot of man and beast. He never doubted that this performance would be the death-blow to the entire work." We have heard that Jeffrey in person happened to be passing when the "blue and yellow" like stone from a catapault was hurled out at his feet; but the conjunction is probably too apt to be true.

Fault-Finding at the Table.

Were better that man married to a man who systematically growls at the table. Life brings her neither peace nor happiness? three times a day her tyrant growls and snarls like any other wild animal over his food. I knew a man of this kind once, and how I pitied his wife and daughters. One of the latter married in haste, one day—joined her fortunes with those of a comparatively poor man, not exactly in the same set as she was accustomed to live in, simply to have her meals in peace. It is said she made her future husband swear that he would never make a fuss over his dinner, and I understand that to-day they are the happiest couple living. Reconciliation took place before they were married, but they left before the nuptial breakfast—we all remarked that—and now, though of course she visits the house, nothing could ever induce her to take a meal there. She is a woman spirit. As for the man's wife—poor woman! Maybe in younger days she might have thought of possible relief by means of divorce, and they do say, but I do not assert it, though it came from a distinguished jurist, that something of this kind was entertained but such a plea of mental insanity when only food was placed before him, could not be advanced, for in every other relation of life—that is to say, save when at table—he was amiability itself. If he were only younger, the habit might be whipped out of him; as it is, it can only be borne with patience.—*Ex.*

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Feb. 1, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS —$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

We have lately added
A FINE LINE of FURNITURE
AT LOW PRICES.

—o—

And would be pleased to show you through our rooms.

G. R. Spigelmeyer & Co.,
The Fair. Whitmer & Co.
Supply Depot.
Spring Mills, Pa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——The new Methodist church at Stormstown, will be dedicated on Sunday, Feb. 4.

——Mr. John Hoffer advertises a sawmill at private sale in another column.

——The spring election this year comes on 20 February, 3id Tuesday.

——The real estate of Thos. J. Stiver is advertised at private sale in REPORTER.

——Mr. Jonath. Royer, of near Centre Hill, who has suffered much in the last 18 months irom abcesses, we are sorry to learn, is in a precarious condition.

——The next meeting of the Ladies' Auxilliary of the Y. M. C. A., has been changed irom Feb. 5, to Feb. 12. All ladies are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

——If you want any kind of store goods at cost, go to Brockerhoff's, Centre Hall, where they are still selling at cost, and must close out stock soon. Goods of an kind on hand yet, and all first class. Now is your time if you want bargains.

——We learn that the Penn'a RR. has passed a resolution directing the ironing of our railroad. Good! hurrah.

——Maj. R. H. Forster is to have a clerkship under Mr. Airica, Sec'y of Int Affairs, at Harrisburg. The Major some time ago occupied a similar position, and is acquainted with the duties of the position.

——Brown's grocery, on Bishop street, sells goods lowest, and pays the best prices for all kinds of country produce.

——Weather this week fine, and snow melting; Wednesday started in ugly with wet and snow.

——The Auditor's Report is about same length as last year's; but we have arranged it in more compactly for convenience, all on one side of page of supplements.

The Centre Co. Auditors' Report appears in this week's REPORTER and takes up much of our space—however there can be no more interesting reading for the tax-payer, who can have a complete knowledge of the management of the county finance-, all the expenditures being itemised. We direct the attention of the reader to the table of outstandin, taxes; altho' there are many unsettled duplicates, yet it will be seen, by comparing balance due January, '82, with balance due January, '83 that the Commissioners have done some good work in collecting, and every tax-payer will say well done, and urge a continuation of this policy.

——We direct the attention of the reader to an important change in the manner of doing busines, by Mr. C. Dinges, to take effect 1st of Feb. It is the correct, progressive idea, good for the customer as well as the merchant. Read the advertisement in REPORTER.

—— Admittance free to the Philad Branch, and an overcoat to be had at near cost. Are closing 'em out fast, and it will pay you to get one and lay it up for next winter. Buy when things are cheap, if you need them.

——The teachers of Potter, Gregg, Penn, Haines, and Miles townships and Millheim borough, will hold a Local Institute in Millheim, Commencing Friday evening, February 9, and continuing in session on Saturday following. An interesting and instructive program is being made; the citizens are giving the project their support. Teachers and directors are expected, and parents and friends of education cordially invited to attend. Teachers are requested to bring specimens of pupils' work for exhibition.

——The Huntingdon *Local News* says Mr. John R. Neff, of Porter township, the faith cure subject, has been unable to move around since the day after his cure, owing to the exertion in walking. He believes that the Lord is trying his faith, and will eventually restore him to health, when he will proclaim the gospel as a minister. He is receiving letters from friends and strangers, and many persons have called on him.

——Another knock down at Bellefonte—this time in the prices of ready-made clothing. The Philad. Branch has put down prices to the very lowest, in order to get rid of stock and make room for an immense spring trade. Well there is no gesting ahead of Lewins, he always keeps prices of clothing 25 per cent below all others.

FARMERS, the place to sell your grain is to I. J. Grenoble, Spring Mills, where you always get the highest market price. 2t

SPRING MILLS ACADEMY, will open April 16, 1883, with Prof. LEWIS REITER as Principal. Students taught all the branches necessary to prepare for collcollege. Boarding reasonable, 17jan5t

For low prices in job work, sale bills etc., call at the Reporter office, or, send your orders by mail. Try us. tf

J. N. LEITZEL, Auctioneer, Spring Mills—satisfaction guaranteed, and charges moderate. 11jan3t

——Go to Dinges, of the P. V. B. Store, for the best and cheapest overcoats in this county, or any ready-made clothing for men or boys. There is no humbug about this.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

If any of our readers wish to know something of Prof. Perkins, who will conduct the great musical festival in this place, next week, let them read a few testimonials of the many, we have before us:

"Prof. Perkins' faculty for commanding the attention of his singers, and enlisting them heartily in their work, is equal to, if not superior to any in his branch of the profession. As an author he is known all over the country."—*Herald*, Rudland, Vt.

"Prof Perkins is a thorough musician, an accomplished conductor, and has won unstained praise for his full and accurate knowledge, his clear and able method of instruction, and his courteous and pleasant bearing. His lectures are very valuable."—*Gazette*, Rocklaud, Me.

"He never fails to achieve success as a conductor, and his compositions are of an elevating character."—*Chronicle*, Bridgeton, N. J.

"Prof. Perkins has fairly captivated all with whom he has come in contact, and members of the convention unite in pronouncing him a king among conductors."—*Eagle*, Vinton, Iowa.

"The singing was better than the association has ever had before, on account of Perkins' superior ability to control the voices of so large a number of singers."—*Daily Press*, Troy, N. Y.

"We cannot see where Prof. Perkins could be excelled; he seems to have been born expressly for his profession. The music of his own composition displays his thorough artistic education, while his success as a conductor shows his great power as a leader."—*Musical Bulletin*, Newburg, N. Y.

"We class him among the very best musicians and conductors before the American public. A thorough master of the situation, energetic, critical, yet entirely courteous, he succeeds admirably, where others of less genius fail."—*Tri-States Union*, Port Jervis, N. Y.

"As a teacher and conductor Prof. Perkins stands unrivalled, and the ready tact and ability with which he brings into subjection the materials presented, is, to say the least, remarkable."—*Enquirer*, Dover, N. H.

——There was little business of general importance at court last week, and by Wednesday evening all jurors were discharged. The commonwealth cases were few and of a petty nature. Judge Orvis' sentences are of a nature not relished by evil-doers, and to his severity is due the falling off of criminal business in our courts and much money is saved to the county in consequence.

Same vs Ira E. Shaffer, fraudulent assignment of property, &, True bill.

The following licenses were disposed of by the court: Robert Taylor Philipsburg granted; John Francis Philipsburg granted; A S. Goodrick, Bush, granted; J. Q. Delong, Liberty granted; S. H. Kunes, Liberty, granted; Frank Stover, Liberty, granted A. E. Graham, Liberty, granted; James Reading, Snow Shoe, granted. Applications of William Parker, of Philipsburg; W. S. Musser and A. A. Miller, of Milliheim borough, were held over till April session, and that of John William Spein for saloon, of Liberty, refused.

——Brown's new Bellefonte grocery is fast taking the lead, and is No. 1 for cheap goods.

——One of the Co. Auditors, Mr. Hewes, we understand, refuses to sign the Aud. Report, and has filed his objections to the same. What the objections of Mr. Hewes are, we did not yet learn.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received from Mr. Hewes for publication a letter addressed to the court stating as his reasons for not signing the Auditors' Report that the other Auditors overruled him in a demand to give the accounts a thorough examination, which he alleges, was wanting in some cases.

——Read the published figures, of reduction in prices on goods as announced in the new advertisement of C. Dinges, found in another column. The Bargain store has made a very important move.

——Harry, a son of D. S. Keller, esq. of Bellefonte, was recommended to Gov. Curtin, by the examining committee, for the West Point cadetship. There were nine applicants.

The Love farm is again advertised in REPORTER.

——For cheap goods, generally, Dinges takes the premium right along while his customers are satisfied to take the goods.

—— For fine groceries, pure and fresh, the P. V. B. Store—Dinges'—is second to none in this or adjoining counties.

——Dress goods, late styles, low in price, at Dinges. Ladies will remember that he make dress goods one of his specialities.

——It is a fact that any article in the grocery line that you cannot get at Sechler's is not worth having. But they do keep everything in their line, and in greater variety than elsewhere. Stock always fresh; goods warranted pure and unadulterated, as they do not wish to hurt their standing by putting out an impure article.

PERSONAL.

——Mr. John Wolf, of Miles, one of our efficient Commissioners, honored the REPORTER sanctum with a call, the other day.

——Mr. George Swab, of Linden Hall, was a caller upon the REPORTER; Mr Swab will make sale of his farm stock, soon; see his adv. in Reporter.

——Mr. David Shaffer and Lady of Miles, also favored the Reporter with a visit.

——Were pleased to have a call, and chat, from our esteamed friend, Mr. Reuben Gramley, of Miles, on Tuesday.

——Mr. D. J. Musser, of near Penn Hall, called upon the Reporter, on Monday. Mr. Musser will make sale of his farm stock, as will be seen advertised in the Reporter, intending to retire from farming.

——Messrs. Fiedler & Runkle of Haines also honored the Reporter with a call.

Mr. Walker, the efficient clerk in the Commissioners' office, looked in on us, Saturday, to see where the REPORTER is printed.

SAWMILL AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale a sawmill on Marsh Creek, in Boggs twp., the engine and boiler of which belong to a second party and can also be purchased if desired. Apply to JOHN HOFFER,
1feb3t Bellefonte, Pa.

S A. Stricker, Wrightsville, Pa', says: "Brown's Iron Bitters entirely relieved me of sleeplessness and loss of appetite."

SPRING MILLS.

George B. Nash, Jr. died on Sunday, 21 ult. He had a long and lingering illness and was a patient sufferer for ten months. He was 17 years of age.

Miss Nelly Krumrine has been very ill for some time past and is not expected to recover. Consumption is said to be what ails her.

Spring Mills will be represented in Bellefonte this week on the land trial, Mrs, Bartroff vs Jacob McCool. Good time for the lawyers and hotels.

Mrs. Jerry I. Condo is recovering slowly of her sprained limb.

Philip Dale is taking advantage of the sledding and is laying in a good supply of logs as fast as he can while the snow lasts Philip seems to be a go a head fellow in the way of improvements.

The Centre Democrat correspondent from this place says the Spring Mills and Centre Hill Presbyterian Ladies Missionary society, altho' scattered miles about, has held regular monthly meetings and within the past year has raised seventy two dollars to help convert the dear heathen. Now there is but one member of the Spring Mills Church that belongs to this society and the most members are just around Centre Hall; and as far as we can learn they have got a scholorship in one of the Missionary schools and the balance they pay to their own pastor. It would be well for Spring Mills if we had a missionary society to convert some of the card players and swearers.

C. D. Q.

——If you want the best canned or dried fruit in the world; the nicest oysters; the purest and best sugars, coffees and teas; pure and unadulterated spices; fresh and cured meats; cheese, crackers, peas, beans, vegetables, soaps, brushes, or anything belonging to the line of family groceries, headquarters for such is Seculers, in the Bush house block. Try them.

A $20.00 BIBLICAL REWARD.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *monthly* for February, among which is the following:

We will give $20.00 in gold to the person telling us which is the middle verse in the Old Testament Scriptures by February 10th, 1883. Should two or more correct answers be received, there ward will bedivided. The money will be forwarded to the winner February 15th, 1883. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cents in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the March *Monthly*, in which the name and address of the winner of the reward and correct answer will be published. This may be worth $20 00 to you; cut it out. Address, *Rutledge Publishing Company*, Easton, Penna. 23 jan 2t

PENN HALL ITEMS.

We notice the Buffalo Run R. R. is to be built as soon as the right of way is secured. Why gentlemen come on and build the link of the L. C. & T. R. R. where the right of way has been secured years ago. Give us a western outlet and redeem your pledges, our Citizens have furnished their obligation faithfully.

Daniel B. Weaver our most enterprising lumberman has a number of teams hauling bark and ties to the Rail Road.

Prof. P. Meyers resumed teaching his vocal music class at the Academy on Friday and Salems church Thursday evening.

Andy I. Rishel has returned home from Cambria county; he has been working on a timber job, reports big wages for 15 hours for a day, no bread, plenty of cake, sour krout and speck.

Sandy Wendal, the practical blacksmith of J. C. Condoe's coach shop has gone on a visit to his family and friends at Milton.

Chas Obendorf of Mifflinburg, is at Moyers' shop again—he is a practical painter and trimmer, he did that handsome work on Moyer's sleighs.

J. W. Shook, tobacconist, of the firm Shook Bros. Harrisburg; is here on a visit to his parents and friends.

Boys it is rude to push open school room doors when locked; better things are expected of you.

Whooping cough is raging in Brushvalley, they are going it whooping in Fred Heckman,s school.

Charlie Fisher has been confined to his room several days with a severe cold, he is now better and expects to on to school soon.

Harvey Smith went to housekeeping in full earnest. A number of our citizens have gone to Bellefonte; are interested in the Bartroff and McCool land trial. Lut. Musser indulged in a circus sleigh ride, when you take such risk driving colts you should have such sport to yourself, and take no one in charge with you.

NEWS BOY.

A MELANCHOLY CURIOSITY.

The following advertisement was clipped from a Milwaukee, Wis. paper, previous to the burn ing of the Newhall House. It is a melocholy curiosity as showing the means supposed to have been provided for the safety of guests:

"Newhall House, Milwaukee, Wis, J. F. Antisdel & Son, proprietors. Great reduction in rates. Room and board, $2. &2,50 and $3 per day. Bake & DWight's patent fire escape provides means of exit from every floor in case of emergency. The notel employes are kept in training as a fire department, and every floor is supplied with water and hose."

Forty-three bodies of the victims of the Milwaukee fire were interred with impressive funeral ceremonies on Tuursday 25th. The service of the Roman Catholic church was celebrated over twenty of the dead and that of the Protestant Church over the remaining twenty three. The bursting of a steam pipe at the Exposition building during the service created a panic, but no one was injured. The funeral procession was more than two miles long.

At Shawneestown, Ill,—early on the morning of the 24th ult, a mob of masked men attempted to enter the jail for the purpose of lynching the colored murderer, Holmes. Repulsed in their first attempt by the Sheriff and his deputies, the mob brought a cannon in front of the jail and threatened to batter down the walls; but shots from the jail, the ringing of the Court House bell and the gathering of citizens scared them away.

SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE

The reasons for *Peruna's* superior excellence in all diseases, and its *modus operandi*, are fully explained in Dr Hartman's lecture reported in his book on the "Ills of life, and How to Cure them," from page 1 to page 10, though the whole book should be read and studied to get the full value of this *par excellent* remedy. These books can be had at all the drug stores gratis.

Peruna is the best immediate Expectorant (Cough Medicine), that has yet been compounded by physician or druggist. There is nothing in medical print that can at all compare with it. And no less so is it the very best Tonic, Stimulant, Nervine, Diuretic, Alterative, Anti-Dyspeptic, Appetizer, Haematic, (Blood Medicine) &c., &c., that has ever been compounded by docter or layman. It should, therefore, always be kept on hand for immediate use.

WANTED!

Two reliable men to solicit orders for our Nursery Stock in this and adjoining counties, on a salary. We will give a month's trial (and advance money for the expenses of the same), and, if successful, steady employment and good pay. Address, R. G. CHASE & Co., The Chase Nurseries, Philadelphia Pa. (Enclose stamp.) 4jan8t

MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29.—Flour extra Minnesota $3.90, patent 6@$8, southern $5.50. Wheat, red No 1, 119½, No. 3, 98; No 1 White $1.04, No 2 $1.06. Corn 58. Rye 75 Barley 87. Oats 48.

Bacon 9½; dressed hogs 8½; westren 8. Butter 24 to 38 for fair to fancy. Cheese, Ohio, 5@13. Creamery 5@8½ Eggs 30. Sugar crushed 9½, powdered 9¾, granulated 8¾. Rice 5a7. N. O. molasses 40 to 60 Rio Coffee 8½. No 1 Mackerel $15@17; No 2 $12. No 3, $10. Hops $1 per Lb,

Clovered seed 13@14 per lb. Timothy 2.25.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat, 75, 90, and 1.00.
Rye 70c
Corn, shelled 65, and ears new 65
Oats, 40c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Barley 50c to 75c
Cloverseed, 6 50 to 7.00
Timothy seed, 1 60 to 1 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $9.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter 25c
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 10.
Ham, 12½c
Shoulders 10c
Bacon or side, 10c
Eggs per doz. 25c
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

COAL—Pea, 3 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

MARRIED.

On the 10th January, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. George Wilson, of Half Moon, and Miss Mary Booth, daughter of John Booth, of State College.

On the 21st December, at the Reformed parsonage, by Rev. J. F. Delong, Mr Foster E. Housel and Miss Lida E. Cowher, both of Howard, Pa.

At the residence of George Taylor, Esq., in Milesburg, by Rev. J. A. Woodcock, Samuel W. Campbell and Miss Ida E. Taylor, both of Milesburg.

At the residence of Joseph Kitchen, on 26th January, by Rev. J. A Woodcock, Wm. H. Adams and Miss Emma A. Young, both of Milesburg.

DIED.

On 14 Jan., in Gregg twp., Mrs. Elizabeth Bracht, relict of Geo. Bracht, formerly of Penn twp., aged 74 years, 19 days.

At Madisonburg, on 19 Jannary, Mr. Sam'l Shafer, aged 79 years, 5 months and 16 days. Mr. Shafer was one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Miles township. He was an honest and upright man in all his doings.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence ¾ of a mile north east of Penn Hall, on Thursday, March 1st, the following personal property, to wit:

One four-year-old stallion, two mares with foal, two two-year-old colts, one 1-year old colt, horned cattle, 12 head of extra Leicester sheep, two four-horse waggons, broad wheel, two horse wagon, 1 2-horse spring wagon, 1 two-horse sled, family sleigh, two sets hayladders (chestnut), box that holds sixty bushels, threshing machine, with shaker, power and strap, Excelsior windmill, Excelsior reaper with mower in good running order, hay rake, hay fork, Centre Hall corn planter, two-horse cultivator, two 1-horse cultivators with shovels, cornscraper, land-roller, two double shovels, two Hartman ploughs, Excelsior plough, side-hill plough, narrows, lot of single trees, double trees, single harness, set of double harness, lot of horse gears, fifth chain, log chain, set blacksmith tools, and many other articles. Sale to begin at 1 p. m., when terms will be made known. J. H. Leitzell, auctioneer. D. J. MUSSER.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, in Harris township, one mile west of Linden Hall, on Friday, March 16, the following property, viz: Six head of work horses, 2-year old colt, 4 head of milch cows, ten head of young cattle, two breeding sows, two broad-wheel plantation wagons one of which is just new, one 2-horse wagon, two sets of hay ladders, eighty-bushel wagon bed, two sets of heavy wagon boards, two buggies, gum-spring drill, horse rake, double sled just new, plank sled, Centre Hall corn planter, 5 ploughs, three harrows, three 1-horse cultivators, 2-horse cultivator, two corn scrapers, four sets of double and single trees, two 3-horse trees, two pair of spreads with single trees, ice cutter, rough lock, log chain, fifth chain, breast and butt chains, cow chains, cutting box just new, fanning mill, grind stone, dinner bell, forks and shovels, 6 sets plowgears, 6 collars, 12 pair of hames, wagon saddle, 6 Yankee bridles, 6 sets of flynets, pair of checks, 4 choke straps, and other articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m., when terms will be made known. Josiah Neff, auctioneer. GEORGE SWAB.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, executors of Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, also trustees and agents for his heirs, hereby offer at private sale the real estate of said Thomas J. Stiver, deceased, situated in Potter township about one mile west of Potters Mills, consisting of two tracts of land: one containing about forty acres, being wood land; the other, containing sixty acres, more or less, being very productive, well improved, and otherwise desirable farm land, without stones or waste, upon which is erected an ample dwelling-house, a good bank-barn, and other outbuildings, and in connection with which there is good water, fruit, and other attachments. For further information and for terms apply to S. L. STIVER,
Bunker Hill, Illinois.
MARY F. STIVER,
SAM'L L. STIVER,
WM. B. STIVER.
Potters Mills, Pa.
1febtf

FARM at ORPHANS COURT SALE There will be exposed at public sale at the late residence of John Love, dec'd, 1 mile west of Tusayville, on Thursday, Feb 22, '83, a valuable FARM containing about 160 acres, mostly good limestone land, about 14 acres being finest timber, balance in good cultivation; thereon a good two story frame house, a bank barn and other buildings, with a fine orchard and a well of never failing water on the premises. Possession given April 1, 1883 upon the purchaser giving satisfactory security that Terms of sale will be complied with.

OLIVER K. LOVE,
1feb adm'r and trustee to sell.

RECEIPTS and EXP. CENTRE CO.

ACC'T J. C. HARPER continued from inside page.

" Grand for Nov T '82	75	
" Traverse do 1st w'k	75	
" do do 2nd do	75	
" no 30, 31, 32, 33 & 34 Aug ses '82	10 00	
" no 9 Aug ses '80	1 50	
" cer J G Larimer's pay	75	
" copy decree Haines township election	1 00	
" no ½ nov ses '82	4 00	
" cer no 10 Aug ses '82	20	
" no 11 do	20	
" do 6&7 do	40	
" stationery	4 05	
" cer in no 1 Aug ses '82	20	
" do 8 & 15 Apr do '80	40	
" cer for inqisition on 2 bodies	1 50	
" cer court criers	75	
" 2 cer Ass. Judges' pay	1 50	
" no 30 & 32 Aug ses '82	6 00	
" no 56½ Nov ses T '82	3 00	
" swearing Henry Emerick	25	
" cer no 2 Aug ses '82	20	
" do ¾ Nov do	1 00	
" swearing and cer Mercantile Appraiser's bill	50	
" cer in no 3 Aug ses '82	20	
" do ¾ Nov do	20	
" do 7 do '79	1 25	
" cer in no ¾ Nov ses '82	3 00	
" do 5 Aug T do	20	
" cer court crier Aug do	20	
" cer clerk on election	50	
" counting vote &c general election	10 00	
" transmitting 37 to Sec Com.	9 25	
" cer Woodring Return Judge by cash	40	175 00
to bridge view no 7 Nov ses '79	1 00	
" cer no 6 Apr ses '82	20	
" report Grand jury & copy Aug ses	1 00	
" cer no 7 Nov ses '79	40	
" do 2 Aug ses '82 orders for 2 election precincts	1 00	
" cer no 6 Apr ses '82	20	
" do 3 do do	20	
" do 7 Nov '79	20	
" cer Sen Return Judge&filing paper	1 30	
" cer Cong Return Judge and filing paper	2 00	
" clerks to same	50	
" cer no 12 Aug ses '82	20	
" cer jurors pay Aug T '82	50	
" cer cons't do	50	
" by jury fee no 215 Nov T '81		4 00
" cer no 1 April ses '82	20	
" appointment cons't Curtin tp	1 00	
" cer no 338 Apr term '79	3 00	
" inquisition on body of D Solt and copy	1 00	
" cer no 1 Jan ses '82	20	
" do 9 Aug ses do	20	
" do 6 Jan ses '81	20	
" do 8 Aug ses '82	20	
" tem discharge Ws Jones	1 00	
" return Grand jury & copy	4 50	
" recording decree no 5 April ses '82	1 50	
" recording decree and copy 338 Apr T '79	1 50	
" 2 cer to Lewis Hess inq. on dead bodies	50	
" 2 cer Galbraith and Foster	50	
" 31 cons't returns Nov ses '82	4 65	
" cer Grand jurors pay Nov ses '82	75	
" cer Tra jurors pay Nov ses '82	75	
" Tra jurors pay Nov T '82	50	
" cer cons't pay do ses do	75	
" do do T 2nd w	50	
" 2 cer tallesman do do	50	
" order venires Jan T '83	1 00	
" venires Grand jurors Jan T '83	75	
" venires Tra jurors Jan T '82	75	
" do do do 2nd w	75	
" order fill jury wheel	75	
by no 46 Aug T '82		$4 00
to no 24 Nov 8 do	2 00	
" no 210 Jan T '75	1 50	
" cer as to Jury fees	1 00	
by no 180 Nov T '81		4 00
to cer in no ½ Nov T '89	25	
" commitment for Amos Wilson	1 50	
" Jury Com'r's oath	75	
" cer to Lucas in No ½ Nov ses '82	25	
" no 1 Nov ses '82	20	
by no 181 do T 81		20
" no 410 Aug T '78		3 00
to recording 35 road petit. ect	43 75	
" do 30 road returns and confirmation	10 00	
" no 94 Aug T '82	1 45	
" no 194 do do	20	
" no 105 do do	20	
" no 303 do do	1 65	
" no 11 do do	70	
" Fi Fa no 16 Aug T '82	2 40	
" Vend Fx no 23 Apr T do	1 25	
" Fi Fa no 20 Aug do	1 75	
" do do 6 Jan T '83	3 80	
" Vend Ex no 29 Jan T '83	1 95	
" Fi Fa no 7 do	2 60	
" Fi Fa no 30&31 do	2 80	
" no 239 Apr term '82	20	
" no 312 Aug do	8 20	
" no 210 do do	20	
" 5 cer for jurymen Jan T '82 1st w	1 25	
" 3 cer for jurymen Jan T '82 second w	75	
" 3 cer for Grand jur Apr ses '82	75	
" 5 cer for tra jurors Apr T first w '82	1 25	
" 6 cer for Tra jurors Apr T second w '82	1 50	
" 5 cer for Tra jurs Aug T first w '82	1 25	
" one cer for Grand juror Aug T first w '82	25	
" two cer for Tra ad'j Aug T first w '82	50	
" two cer for Tra ad'j Nov T first w '82	50	
" cer Tra jur pay Jan S '82	75	
" no 31 Aug ses '82	75	
	365 74	231 51
balance due J C Harper		$134 23

CENTRE CO. IN ACCOUNT WITH T. J. DUNKEL FOR THE YEAR 1882

By Com'th cost as follows:

" nos 2, 11, 16 Jan ses '82 @ 1 00	3 00	
" nos 11, 15, 17, 18, 23, 24 25, 26, to 40, a 43 Ap ses 82	23 00	
" nos 26 Aug ses '82	1 00	
" nos 3, 4, 8, 10, 19, 23 Nov ses '82 @ 1	6 00—	33 00
" drawing jury for spec court March		4 00
" watching prison one night		2 00
" levying fine no one Jan ses	15	
" subp'ning E T Tuten	18	
" do R R Spangler	28	
" do Com clerk	1 50—	2 11
" summoning 36 jurors for 2nd w Mar and return		9 11
" drawing jury Apr T one day		4 00
" conveying Mrs Reindicker to hospital Warren		50 00
" summoning 108 jurors for Apr T and return	27 00	
" drawing jury for Aug ses one day	4 00	
" summoning 72 jurors for Aug T and return	18 00—	49 00
" drawing jury for Nov court one day	4 00	
" summoning 144 jur for Nov ses and return	36 00—	40 00
" conveying Amos Wilson to House of Refuge		40 15
" drawing jury for Jan T '83 one day		4 00
" filing wheel 4 days @ 4		16 00
" adv Court Proc Jan, Apr, Aug and Nov terms		76 00
" adv election proc		230 20
" removing fish basket Spring Cr	6 00	
" removing fish b Bald Eagle	13 50	
" do do Penns Cr	14 75	
" do do Marsh Cr	6 50	
" copy of notice to papers for removal of fish baskets	1 50	
" pub notice to papers for removal of fish baskets	8 80—	51 05
" costs in Com Pleas cases	29 84—	29 84
" 70 turnkey fee at 40c		28 00
" boarding prisoners 1880 days at 25 cents		455 00
		$1124 88

T. J. DUNKEL TO CENTRE COUNTY DR.

To fine in no 4 Apr ses '82	200 00	
" do 1 Aug do	200 00	
" do 1 Jan do	1 00	
" 14 jury fees in Com Pleas	56 00	
" 3 do in quarter ses	13 00—	469 00
" county orders		875 00
		$1344 00
Balance due county	$219 77	

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT OF CENTRE COUNTY JANUARY 1, 1883.

LIABILITIES.

Bonds and notes outstanding	6 647 15	
balance due J C Harper	134 23	
estimated commission on all duplicates to Jan '83	5000 00	
estimated exoneration for '83	1000 00—	$6781 38

ASSETTS.

taxes outstanding collectable	6630 19	
judgement in hands of att'y for collection	1633 98	
T J Dundkel bal due county	219 77	
amt of notes collectable in Commissioners' hands	95 87	
balance in hands of Treas	6267 42	
judgement against John Spangler	1612 90—	70530 13
balance in favor of the county when all assets collectable are paid in		1748 75
outstanding and not collectable notes and judgements in hands of atty	1909 62	
notes and judgements in Coms' hands	2731 11	
taxes outstanding and not collectable	2923 19—	7263 92
Claims against 13 Districts in county for keeping insane now in process of settlement but not yet decided		16502 48
Commission paid durin '82	2595 92	
exonerations allowed in do	598 07—	3193 99
Amount of actual expenses during '82	34079 85	
Amount of bonds and notes paid during '82	20520 95	

We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county do hereby certify to the best of our knowledge that the foregoing report is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year A. D. 1882, and order the same published.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
A. J. GRIEST,
} Commissioners.

Attest:
W. MILES WALKER, Clerk.

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4jan4f

LOSS SALE OF THE SEASON.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be offered at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, ½ miles southwest of Millheim, Tuesday, February 27, 1883, the following property, to wit: 2 work horses, a mare, 2 with colt, 2 milch cows taking 3 years, 2 head coming 2 years, 9 cows, 6 head of young cattle, 10 sheep, 10 hogs, one 4-horse wagon, one 2-horse wagon, platform spring wagon, 2-horse sled, one-fifth power and horse, hay running gears with, one of Ross's hillside cultivators, horse power, shaker and strap, hauling mill, one buggy, sulky, 2-horse cultivator, two 2-horse cultivators, 3 harrows, 2 plows, hay fork, rope and pulleys, hay rake, wheelbarrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 2 sets of hay ladders, set of double harness, 2 sets single harness, spindle, set of 3-inch harness, set of breechens, front gears, bridles, collars, halters, plow gears, forks, rakes, scoop shovels, log and cow chains, digging tools, grain in the ground, 2 grain chests, mowing machine, hay by the ton, also a lot of house hold goods and furniture. One cook stove, kitchen stove, stove pipe, 2 iron kettles, copper kettle, bedsteads, extention table center table, breakfast table, bureau, corner cupboard, Singer American organ, Domestic sewing machine, lounge, 2 chests, 6 work stands, 4 sets chairs, rocking chairs, meat vessels, tubs, potatoes, sausage mincer, lot press, crocks, and other articles. Sale at 2½ o'clock, p. m., when terms will be made known. A. HARTER, auctioneer. WM. WOLF.

PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, one and one-half miles north of Farmer's Mills, Thursday, March 15, 1883, the following articles: 2 head of horses, 2-year-old colt, 3 milk cows, six head of good sheep, 3 shoats, a new wide page, two 2-horse wagons, one 2-horse spring-wagon, 1 buggy, 2-horse sled, family sled, sugar-sled, reaper, grain, threshing machine with shaker, strap and power, hay-rack, hay-rake, hoe and pulley, mining mill, cutting-box, corn-sheller, plows, one 2-horse cultivator, one 1-horse cultivator, harrows, double and single trees, grain-cradle, set of horse-gears, set of log gears, set of front gears, set of single harness, bridle, collars, chains, sacks, etc. Also a lot of household furniture, 2 cook stoves, parlor stove, 10-plate stove, sink, chains, tables, corner cupboard, four bedsteads with bedding, 70 yards of carpet, carpets, 2 iron kettles, large copper kettle, tubs, chest barrels, vinegar, meat vessels, and other articles. Sale to commence at 2½ o'clock, p. m.

JONATH. WEAVER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Catharine Shultz, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement. M. L. RISHEL,
2jan6t Agent Farmer's Mills, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, 2½ miles west of Madisonburg, on Wednesday, February 7, the following personal property, to wit:

One horse, one mare with colt, 4 cows, 2 calves, 11 sheep, 6 hogs, new 4-horse wagon, double sled, spring wagon, buggy, log sled, hayrake, drill, plows, one reaper, Good two horse Brubaker Wagon, cultivator, treadpower and machine for doing mill, harrows, set of double harness, one single harness, horsegears. Also, house furniture, one cook stove, 3 sets chairs, one cane-bottom settee, 3 stands, corner cupboard, bureau, sink, iron kettle, copper kettle, empireceiling tent, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known.

F. A. YEARICK.

POTTERS MILLS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very valuable property near Potters Mills is offered at private sale, consisting of 5 ACRES of land, thereon a good HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a good well at the door; choice apple trees, peach and plum trees. The property is a desirable one. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant home can call upon Mr. Franklin Royer, of Spruce Town, who will show you the property and give conditions of sale. For further information address to
SAMUEL KRIDER,
Selinsgrove, Snyder Co. Pa.,
P. O. Box 43 13jan4f

MILESBURG PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.

A very valuable property in Milesburg, is offered at private sale, consisting of two excellent town lots, thereon a 2½ STORY HOUSE, with all necessary outbuildings; a never-failing well of soft water at the door, choice fruit, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and smaller fruits on the premises. Persons desiring to purchase a pleasant and profitable home, can call upon Mr.